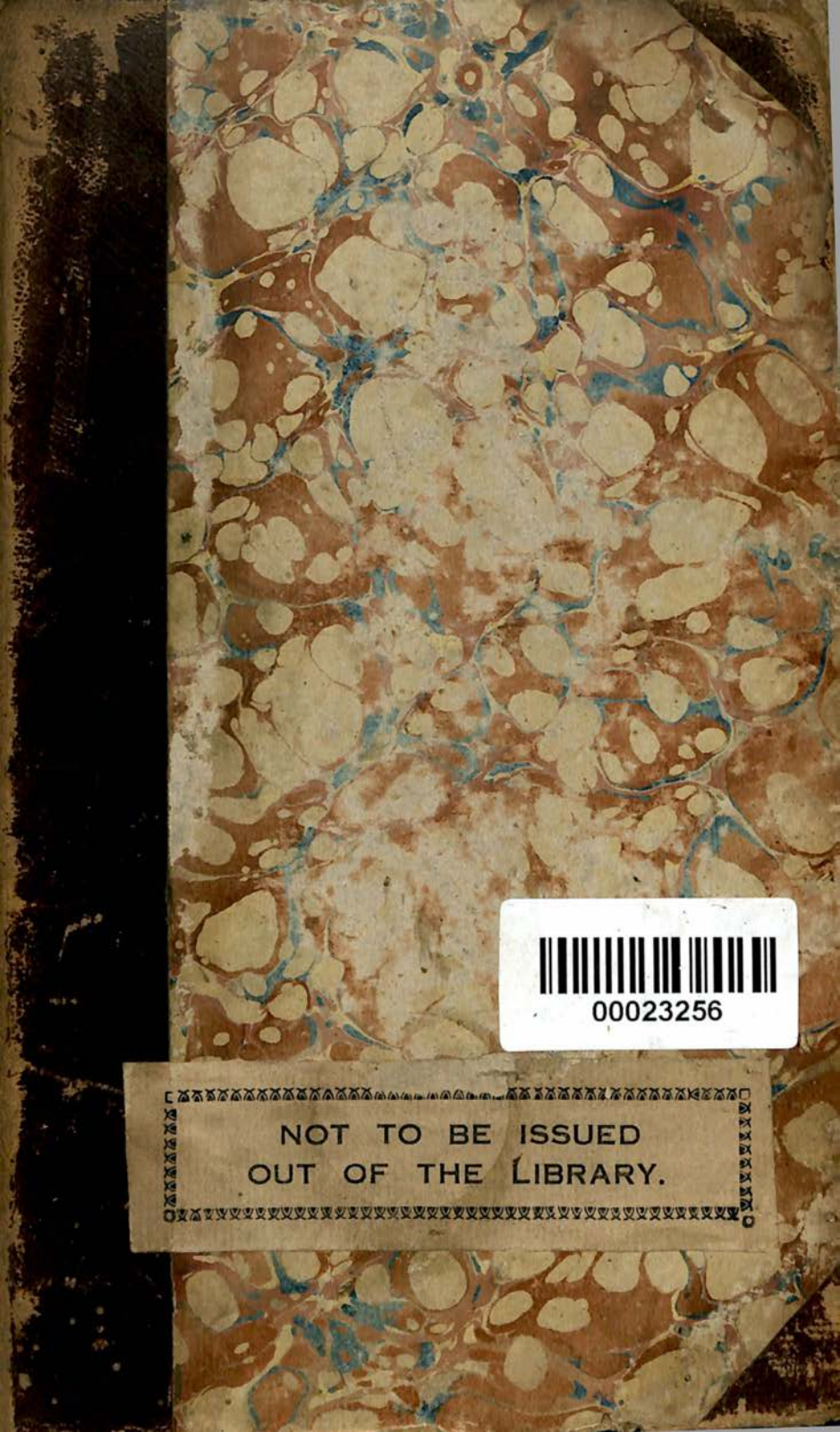
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A

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

OF

ENGLAND,

BY

THE REV. JAMES GRANGER:

ILLUSTRATED

WITH PORTRAITS.

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1812.

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A

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ENGLAND.

VOL. II.

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BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

OF

ENGLAND,

FROM

EGBERT the GREAT to the REVOLUTION:

CONSISTING OF

CHARACTERS DISPOSED IN DIFFERENT CLASSES, AND ADAPTED TO A METHODICAL CATALOGUE OF ENGRAVED BRITISH HEADS:

INTENDED AS

An ESSAY towards reducing our BIOGRAPHY to SYSTEM, and a Help to the Knowledge of PORTRAITS:

INTERSPERSED WITH VARIETY OF

ANECDOTES, AND MEMOIRS OF A GREAT NUMBER OF PERSONS,

Not to be found in any other Biographical Work.

WITH A PREFACE,

Shewing the Utility of a Collection of ENGRAVED PORTRAITS to supply the Defect, and answer the various Purposes, of MEDALS.

BY THE

REV. J. GRANGER,

Vicar of Shiplake, in Oxfordshire.

Animum pictura pascit inani.——VIRG.
Celebrare domestica facta.——HOR.

Fourth Edition,

CAREFULLY REVISED AND CORRECTED.

VOL. II.

LONDON:

Printed by W. Nicholson, Warner-street,

FOR W. BAYNES, 54, PATERNOSTER-ROW; W. CLARKE, NEW BOND STREET; J. WHITE, FLEET STREET; T. EGERTON, WHITEHALL; HANWELL and PARKER, OXFORD; DEIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE; and J. ARCHER, DUBLIN.

1804.

THE

HISTORY OF ENGLAND, &c.

JAMES I.

CLASS IX.

MEN OF GENIUS AND LEARNING.

JACOBUS I. &c. rex; 4to. *In the Continuation of Boissard, part II.*

James I. gained great reputation by his book of instructions to his son Henry, intitled, "Basilicon Doron," which shews that he was acquainted with the theory of government. But he seems to have lost as much by his "Dæmonologia," and his "Counterblast to Tobacco *," His works, in general, were formerly more esteemed than they are at present. See the division of the Poets.

* Taking tobacco was much ridiculed by the men of fashion, in the reign of James; and the courtiers affected to reject it with horror. The king said, that "tobacco was the lively image and pattern of hell; for "that it had, by allusion, in it all the parts and vices of the world, "whereby hell may be gained; to wit, First, it was a smoak; so are all "the vanities of this world. Secondly, It delighteth them who take it; "so do all the pleasures of the world delight the men of the world. "Thirdly, it maketh men drunken, and light in the head; so do all the "vanities of the world, men are drunken therewith. Fourthly, he that "taketh tobacco saith he cannot leave it, it doth bewitch him; even so

PHYSICIANS.

DR WILLIAM HARVEY, physician to king James, first found out the circulation of the blood at this period; a discovery which serves to explain the whole animal economy. Sir Thomas Browne, who well knew the importance of it, prefers it to the discovery of the New World. See the following reign.

SIR THEODORE MAYERNE, physician to James I. See the reign of Charles I.

SIR MATTHEW LISTER, physician to queen Anne. See the reign of Charles I.

GULIELMUS BUTLER, Cantabrig. hujus ætatis princeps medicorum; *S. P. (Pass) sc. 4to. A copy in Boissard.*

William Butler, of Clare Hall in Cambridge, was one of the greatest physicians, and most capricious humourists of his time. His sagacity in judging of distempers was very great; and his method of cure was sometimes as extraordinary. Mr Aubrey informs us, that it was usual with him to sit among the boys at St Mary's Church in Cambridge; and that when he was sent for to king James, at Newmarket, he suddenly turned back to go home, and that the

" the pleasures of the world make men loath to leave them, they are for the " most part so enchanted with them. And further, besides all this, it is like " hell in the very substance of it; for it is a stinking loathsome thing; and " so is hell. And further, his majesty professed, that were he to invite the de- " vil to a dinner, he should have three dishes: first, a pig; second, a poll of " ling and mustard; and third, a pipe of tobacco, for digesture." " Witty A- " pothegms delivered by James I." &c. 12mo. 1671. There is an order of James to the university of Cambridge, enjoining them not to take tobacco at St Mary's church.

the messenger was forced to drive him before him. The reputation of physic was very low in England before Butler's time; hypothetical nonsense was reduced into system, not only in medicine, but also in other arts and sciences. *Ob.* 29 Jan. 1617-18 *. His will is among the Harleian manuscripts, No. 7049, Art. 6. His benefactions to Clare Hall are mentioned at p. 197, of *Richardi Parkeri* "*Sceletos Cantabrigiensis*," and there are some notices of him, in vol. iii. p. 429, of Winwood's "Memorials."

ROBERTUS FLUDD, alias DE FLUCTIBUS, Oxoniensis, medicinæ doctor, &c. *Frontispiece to his* "*Philosophia sacra*," *Frankf.* 1626; *fol.*

ROBERTUS FLUDD, &c. *In Boissard; 4to.*

ROBERT FLUDD; *Follain exc. small 4to. This is unlike the other prints.*

Robert Fludd, second son of Sir Thomas Fludd, treasurer of war to queen Elizabeth, was a celebrated physician and Rosicrucian philosopher. He was an author of a peculiar cast, and appears to have been much the same in philosophy, that

* Mr Aubrey relates the following story of him, which he says was the occasion of his being first taken notice of. A clergyman in Cambridgeshire, by excessive application in composing a learned sermon which he was to preach before the king, at Newmarket, had brought himself into such a way, that he could not sleep. His friends were advised to give him opium, which he took in so large a quantity, that it threw him into a profound lethargy. Dr Butler, who was sent for from Cambridge, upon seeing and hearing his case, flew into a passion, and told his wife, that she was in danger of being hanged for killing her husband, and very abruptly left the room. As he was going thro' the yard, in his return home, he saw several cows, and asked her to whom they belonged. She said, To her husband. "Will you (says the doctor) "give me one of these cows, if I can restore him to life?" She replied, "With all my heart." He presently ordered a cow to be killed, and the patient to be put into the warm carcase, which in a short time recovered him. Aubrey's MS. in Ashmole's Museum.

the mystics are in divinity; a vein of unintelligible enthusiasm runs through his works. He frequently used this sublime cant when he addressed himself to his patients, which had sometimes a good effect in raising their spirits, and contributed greatly to their cure.

"As charms are nonsense, nonsense has a charm."
ROCHESTER.

The prints in his large work, intitled, "Nexus utriusque Cosmi," &c. are extremely singular, and only to be understood by a second-sighted adept. *Ob.* 1637, *Æt.* 70. See more of him in the "Athenæ Oxonienses."

PHILEMON HOLLAND, M. D. is mentioned in the following reign.

JOHANNES ANTHONIUS, Londinensis, medicinæ doctor, 1623, *Æt.* 70. *T. Cross sc. 4to.*

It is probable that this print was done for Dr Francis Anthony, the inventor of the Aurum potabile *, which was for some time cried up as a *panacea*, and which he presented to the world as such. The excessive reputation of this medicine helped to sink it into contempt. It was moreover proved to have been hurtful †. After much search, I cannot find the least notice of John Anthony, a physician, except the son of Dr Francis; but this cannot be the person here meant, as his father died in 1623 (the date of the print), in the seventy-fourth year of his

* The engraver was perhaps miſtaken in the name, of which I have known ſeveral inſtances.

† See Goodall's "Royal College of Phyſicians of London," p. 349.

his age. See the " Biographia," in which there is a curious account of him.

GILBERTUS JACCHÆUS, (Jack) Med. Doct. & Phys. Prof. *4to.* *In* " Athen. Bat."

This eminent physician, who was equally remarkable for the quickness of his parts and the solidity of his judgment, was a native of Aberdeen, and studied at Leyden, where, in 1611, he took the degree of doctor of physic. He was author of " *Institutiones Physicæ*," " *Institutiones Me-* " *taphysicæ*," and " *Institutiones Medicinæ*."

POETS.

JOHN MILTON, (*Ætat.* 10.)

" When I was yet a child, no childish play
" To me was pleasing; all my mind was set
" Serious to learn and know, and thence to do
" What might be public good; myself I thought
" Born to that end; born to promote all truth,
" All righteous things."—— PARAD. REG.

C. Johnson p. 1618; *Cipriani f. h. sh.*

The original, which was sold at Mr Charles Stanhope's sale for thirty-one guineas, was in the possession of the late Thomas Hollis, esq.

The head of young Milton is mentioned here by a prolepsis; not in the rank in which he now stood, but in that for which nature designed him.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

To the Reader.

" This figure that thou here seest put,
" It was for gentle Shakespear cut;
" Wherein the graver had a strife
" With nature to out-do the life.
" O could he but have drawn his wit
" As well in brass, as he has hit
" His face; the print would then surpass
" All that was ever writ in brass.
" But since he cannot, reader, look
" Not on his picture, but his book."

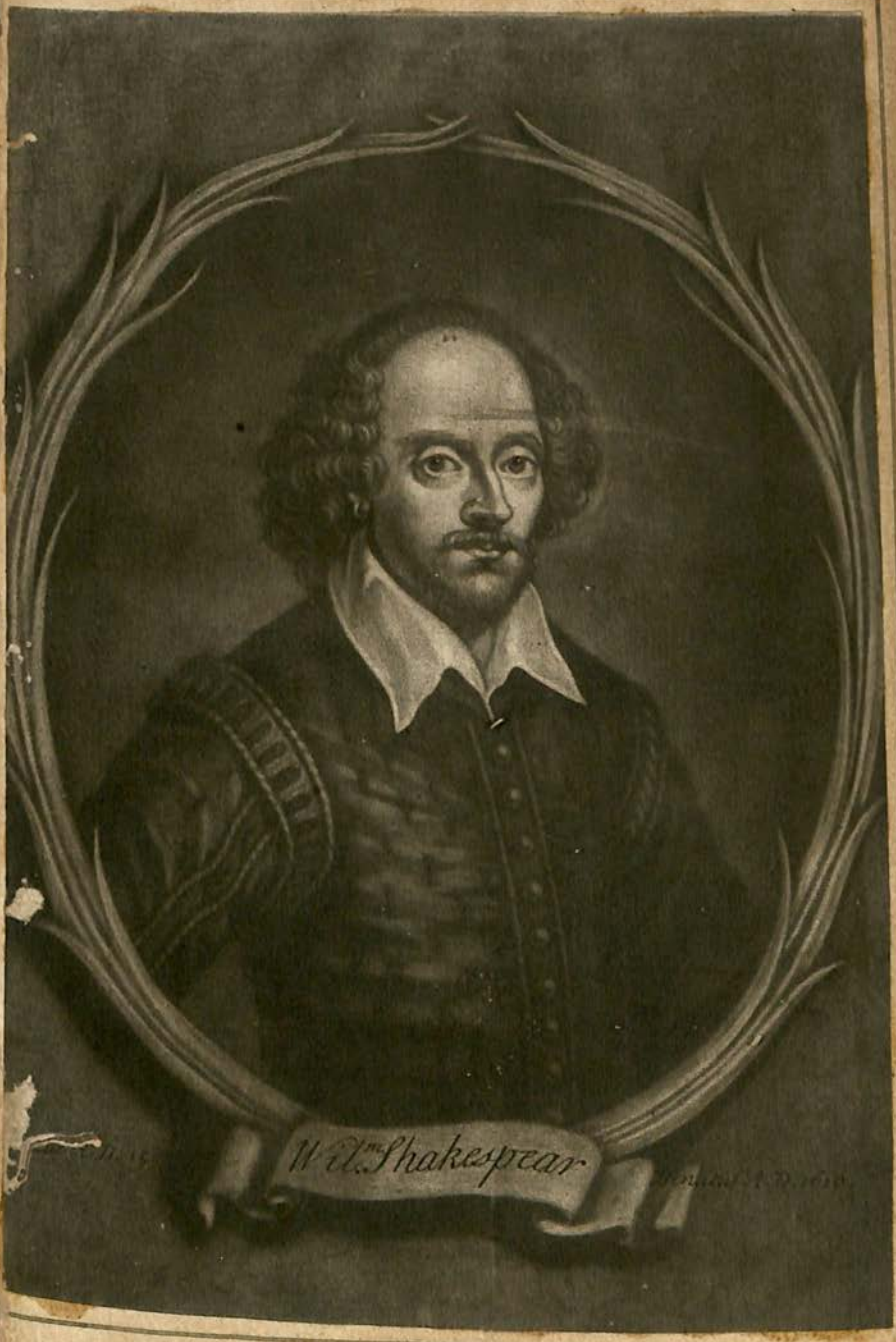
B. J. (B. JOHNSON.)

Martin Droeshout sc. Frontispiece to his works; fol.

This print gives us a truer representation of Shakespeare, than several more pompous memorials of him; if the testimony of Ben. Johnson may be credited, to whom he was personally known. Unless we suppose that poet to have sacrificed his veracity to the turn of thought in his epigram, which is very improbable; as he might have been easily contradicted by several that must have remembered so celebrated a person. The author of a letter from Stratford upon Avon, printed in the Gentleman's Magazine, about twenty years since, informs us, that this head is as much like his monumental effigy, as a print can be.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE; *R. Earlom f. large octavo mezz. neat. Engraved for a new edition of Shakespeare's works.*

This print is said to be from an original by Cornelius Jansen, in the collection of C. Jennens, esq. but as it is dated 1610, before Jansen


Wm. Shakespear

sen was in England, it is highly probable that it was not painted by him; at least that he did not paint it as a portrait of Shakespeare.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: *his monument at Stratford, under his bust is the following inscription.*

" Ingenio Pylium, genio Socratem, arte Maronem,
" Terra tegit, populus mæret, Olympus habet."

Stay passenger, why dost thou go so fast?
" Read, if thou canst, whom envious death has
" plac'd
" Within this monument, Shakespeare; with
" whom
" Quick nature died; whose name doth deck the
" tomb
" Far more than cost; since all that he has writ
" Leaves living art but page to serve his wit."
Ob. An°. Dni. 1616. *Æt.* 53.

Vertue sc. small h. sh.

His monument is also done in mezz. by Miller.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: *his monument in Westminster Abbey; two prints h. sh.*

In one of these prints, instead of "The cloud-capt Towers," &c. is the following inscription, on a scroll, to which he points with his finger:

" Thus Britain lov'd me, and preserv'd my fame,
" Pure from a Barber, or a Benson's name."
A POPE.

This monument, was erected in 1741, by the direction of the earl of Burlington, Dr Mead, Mr Pope, and Mr Martin. Mr Fleetwood, and Mr Rich, gave each a benefit towards it, from one of Shakespeare's own plays. It was

executed by Scheemaker, after a design of Kent *.

BEN. JOHNSON; *J. Oliver p. Houbraken sc. In the collection of Dr Mead; Illust. Head. It is very doubtful whether this head be Johnson's portrait.*

BENJAMIN JOHNSON; *E. Pinacotheca nobilissimi et honoratissimi Joannis domini Sommers, &c. G. Honthorst p. G. Vertue sc. large h. sh. One of the set of Poets. A copy by Vertue*; 8vo.

BEN. JOHNSON; *done from his picture in the library at Oxford*; *J. Faber f. mezz.*

BEN. JOHNSONIUS; *R. Vaughn sc. 4to.*

BEN. JOHNSONIUS; *W. Elder sc. h. sh. Frontisp. to his works.*

Ben. Johnson, poet-laureat † to James I. and Charles

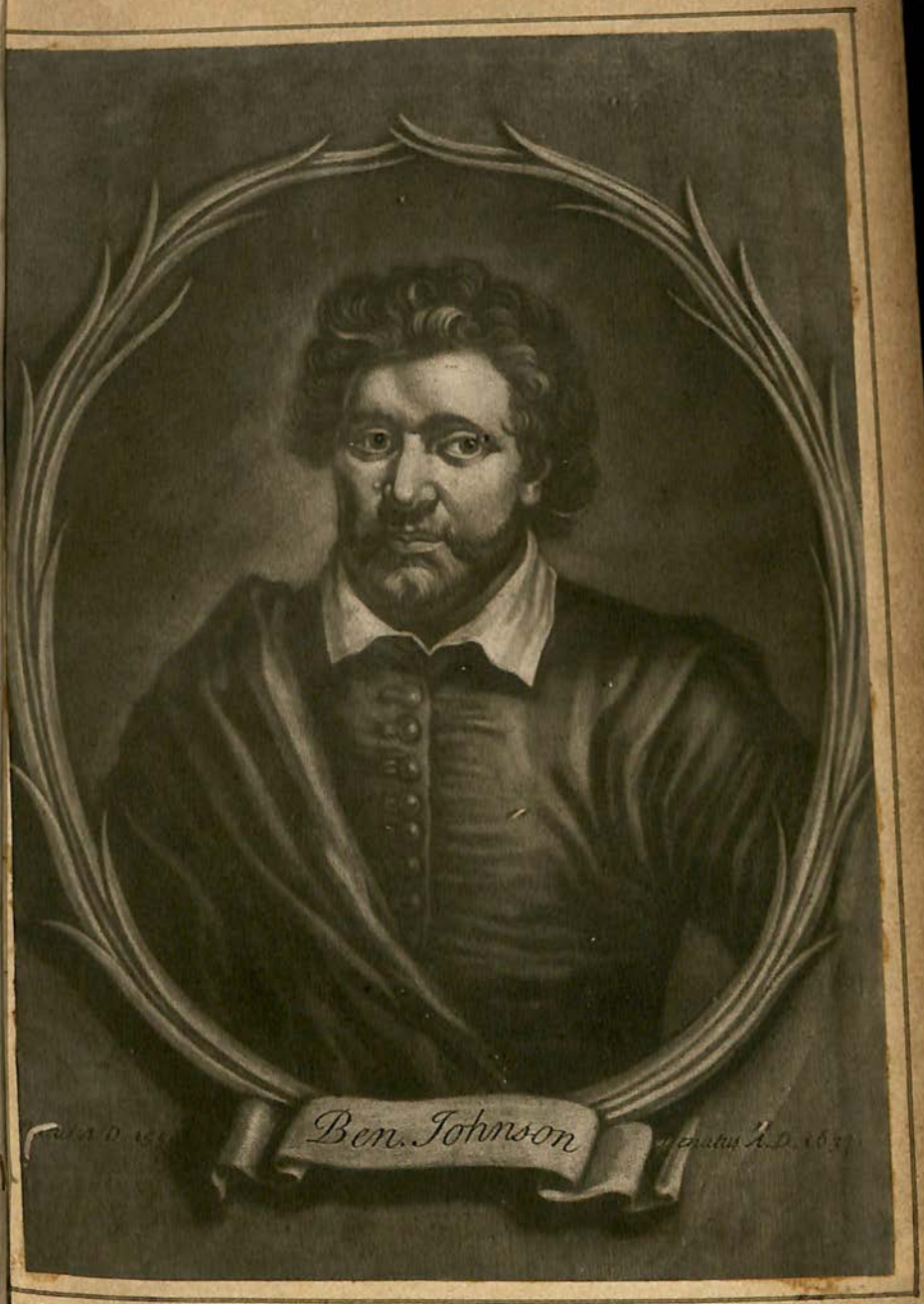
* On the monument is inscribed "*Amor publicus posuit.*" Dr Mead objected to the word *amor*, as not occurring in old classical inscriptions; but Mr Pope and the other gentlemen concerned insisting that it should stand, Dr Mead yielded the point, saying,

Omnia vincit amor, et nos cedamus amori.

This anecdote was communicated by Mr Lort, late Greek professor of Cambridge who had it from Dr Mead himself.

† In Selden's "Titles of honour," p. 342, we are informed, that "Skelton had the title of laureat under Henry VIII. and that, in the same time, Robert Whitington called himself *Grammaticæ Magister, & Protonotarius Angliæ*, &c †. Under Edward IV. one John Kay, by the title of his poet-laureat, dedicates to him "The siege of Rhodes," in prose. "But John Gower, a famous poet under Richard II. buried in St Mary Overies church, hath his statue crowned with Ivy, mixed with roses," It is well known, that the laurel crown is of great antiquity. "Anno 1341, Petrarch was crowned poet laureate. In ancient times, it had been the custom to crown poets who, in public assemblies had carried the prize and obtained the preference. This lasted till about the days of Theodosius; then it ceased, and afterwards revived about the end of the twelfth century, and continued till it was prostituted to such a degree, in various courts of Europe, and bestowed upon such miserable versifiers, that the title became perfectly contemptible and ridiculous ‖." Jortin's "Remarks on Ecclesiastical History." Vol. v. p. 476, 477.

† See Wood. ‖ See a dissertation on the laureate poets, in the "*Mem. de la Acad.*" xv. 235.


Ben. Johnson

Published by Harrison & Co. May 1, 1791

BEN JONSON.

OUR Poet, the fruit of a posthumous birth, was born in the year 1574, and received his education, at Westminster, under the learned Camden. But his mother having married a bricklayer, he was for some time obliged to labour at that humiliating employ. He quitted it, in disgust, and commenced soldier; in which character he went abroad, and distinguished himself by killing one of the enemy in sight of both armies. Of this circumstance he was ever afterwards not a little vain.

On his return home, he resorted to an obscure playhouse. As a performer, however, he was singularly unsuccessful; and chiefly distinguished himself by a duel with a brother actor, whom he killed.

At the age of twenty-four, he attempted to write for the stage; and, much to the honour of Shakspeare, found in him the kindest patron. His first printed production was the comedy of Every Man in his Humour; and, for several years, he continued regularly to produce a new play.

In 1600, he began to devote himself to the amusements of the court; and he wrote, for Elizabeth, James I. and Charles II. several masques. But these are to be considered as the lighter efforts of his muse.

In 1610, was produced his celebrated Alchymist. He now grew into eminence; which clearly appears, by the incessant attacks of a herd of witlings. It must be acknowledged, that Jonson was desirous of ruling with a despotick sceptre, and never inclined to use conciliatory measures.

In 1613, he made the tour of France; and, in 1617, King James appointed him Poet Laureat. He now presided in the English Parnassus. The salary was then only 100 marks per annum: but Jonson presented, in 1630, a poetical petition to King Charles, praying that his majesty would make his marks, pounds; and the prayer of the petition was granted. At the close of this year, he travelled into Scotland, to visit Drummond of Hawthornden, who has preserved many curious particulars respecting our Poet.

The latter plays of Jonson failed to please; his health decayed; and he was afflicted by age and poverty. Charles I. occasionally relieved his distresses; yet was he reduced to write, what he called, an Epistle Mendicant. A poet is, indeed, a poor financier!

Jonson was never very popular. His learning stifled his genius; and, perhaps, his genius was not exquisite. His verses are generally harsh; and though this poet was considered, by himself and his friends, as the formidable rival of Shakspeare, posterity has not sanctioned this opinion. Yet it must be admitted, that some of his comedies equal any on the stage, where they still deservedly keep their station, as stock pieces.

He died of a palsey, August 6, 1637, in his sixty-third year.

1. FRANCIS BEAUMONT, THE POET.
2. FRANCIS BEAUMONT, THE DRAMATIC WRITTER.
W. Baur, pinxt.
Copied from Vertue. Jac. Basire sc.

Mr Fran. Beaumont

Mr John Fletcher

Charles I. was one of the greatest dramatic poets of his age. He was familiarly acquainted with the best ancient authors, from whom he has freely borrowed; and was the first that brought critical learning into vogue. He was as defective in tragedy, as he was excellent in comedy; and that excellence is confined to a few of his works. In Shakespeare, we see the force of genius; in Johnson, the power of industry. He is frequently deficient in the harmony, and sometimes even in the measure of his verses. What appears to be facility in his compositions, is generally the effect of uncommon labour. *Ob.* 16 * Aug. 1637, *Æt.* 63.

FRANCIS BEAUMONT, &c. *From an original, in the possession of the duke of Dorset; G. Vertue sc. l. h. sh. One of the Set of Poets. A copy by the same hand;* 8*vo.*

FRANCIS BEAUMONT, *with the heads of Fletcher, Milton, and Cowley; J. Simon f. h. sh. mezz.*

JOHANNES FLETCHER, episcopi Lond. filius; *Vertue sc. large h. sh. One of the Twelve Poets. A copy by Vertue;* 8*vo.*

FLETCHERUS; *W. Marshall f. h. sh. engraved for the old edition of his and Beaumont's Plays.*

Beaumont and Fletcher generally wrote in conjunction. The former was remarkable for the accuracy of his judgment; the latter, for the force of his imagination. Their Works resemble those of Moliere, in the variety and justness of characters. In Mr Dryden's time, two of their plays were acted for one of Shakespeare's †. Beaumont died in 1615; Fletcher, in 1625.

JOHAN-

* Birch.

† The merit of a dramatic poet is always ſeen in the ſtrongeſt light on the ſtage. Mr Garrick, who thoroughly underſtands Shakeſpeare, has exhibited a thou-

JOHANNES DONNE, quadragenarius; *Lombart sc.* 8*vo.*—The original was painted before he took holy orders.

Dr John Barwick tells us, in his "Life of Bishop Morton," that he saw a portrait of Donne at Lincoln's Inn, all enveloped with a darkish shadow, his face and features hardly discernible, with this ejaculation and wish written thereon, "Domine illumina tenebras meas:" and that this wish was afterwards accomplished; when, at the persuasion of king James, he entered into holy orders. See Class the ninth in the preceding reign, and the fourth in this.

THOMAS SACKVILLE, earl of Dorset, &c. See a description of his head, Class II.

His "Gorboduc," written in conjunction with Thomas Norton, and first published under the title of "Ferrex and Porrex," 1565, gained him a very great reputation; as it was the first tragedy that deserved that name, in the English language *. Both the tragedies and comedies written before, appear, at best, to be only remnants of Gothicism. There is, in this elegant performance, a simplicity of language, and propriety of character, which are still admired. It was republished by Mr Spence, in 1736; and after that, in a Collection of old Plays, printed by Dodsley.

MICHAEL DRAYTON, armiger, *Æt.* 50, 1613; *W. Hole sc. four Latin verses. Frontisp. to his Works, in a pot folio*, 1610.

There

a thousand of his beauties, which had before escaped the mob of actors and of readers; and has carried his fame much higher than it was ever raised in any former period. It is hard to say whether Shakespeare owes more to Garrick, or Garrick to Shakespeare.

* A great part of this Tragedy was written by Thomas Norton.

SAMUEL DANIEL,
one of the Groomes of his Majesties most honorable Privie Chamber.

Published August 1st 1798. by W. Richardson York-house N.o 31 Strand.

There is a small head of him, by Marshall, in the engraved title to his poems, 1647, 8vo.

The late lord Lansdown had an original of him, which he highly valued. It was supposed to be done by Peter Oliver.

The reputation of Drayton, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. stood on much the same level with that of Cowley, in the reigns of Charles I. and II. but it has declined considerably since that period. He frequently wants that elevation of thought which is essential to poetry; though in some of the stanzas of his "Barons Wars," he is scarce inferior to Spenser. In his "England's "Heroical Epistles," written in the manner of Ovid, he has been, in general, happier in the choice, than the execution of his subjects; yet some of his imitations are more in the spirit of that poet, than several of the English translations of him. His "Nymphidia, or Court of Fayrie," seems to have been the greatest effort of his imagination, and is the most generally admired of his works. His character among his friends was that of a modest and amiable man. *Ob.* 1631.

THOMAS RANDOLPH. See the reign of Charles I.

PHILIP MASSINGER. See the next reign.

SAMUEL DANIEL; *Cockson sc.* 1609.—His head is before his "History of the Civil Wars be-"tween the Houses of York and Lancaster, a Poem, "in eight Books," Lond. 1623; 4to. *This head has "been copied by Bretherton.*

Samuel Daniel succeeded Spenser as poet-laureat to queen Elizabeth; and was then thought

thought to have merited the laurel. His prose, in his "History of England," has much more simplicity and elegance than is to be found in the generality of the writers of his age; but his poetry is too prosaic to gain many admirers in the present. He was one of the grooms of the privy-chamber to Anne of Denmark, who was much taken with his conversation and writings. His poems and plays have been several times printed. The last edition was in two vols. 8vo. 1718. *Ob.* 1619.

SIR THOMAS OVERBURY; *S. Passæus sc. five English verses. This has been copied.*

Sir THOMAS OVERBURY, *writing his epitaph; R. Elstracke sc. Compton Holland exc. h. sh. There is a print of him in the "Narrative History of King "James, for the first fourteen Years," &c.* 1651; *4to.*

Sir Thomas Overbury, a gentleman of eminent parts and learning, and of judgment and experience beyond his years, was long the friend and confident of Robert Car, earl of Somerset. His abilities were of singular service to that favourite, who did nothing without his advice and direction; and was accustomed to make use of his pen in his addresses to the king, and to his mistress. Overbury, who was naturally haughty and overbearing, presumed to oppose the earl's marriage with the countess of Essex, and expected the same deference to be paid to his judgment on this, as upon every other occasion. This opposition drew upon him the rage of the earl, and the fury of the countess, who contrived to get him imprisoned in the tower, and to dispatch him by poison. His poem, called "The Wife," supposed to be written for his friend, is the character of a good woman, just the reverse of the woman that he married.

married. This poem, which is printed with his Characters, &c. had gone through sixteen editions, in 1638; the last was published, 1753, 8vo. *Ob.* Sept. 15, 1613.

GEORGIUS CHAPMAN, &c. *a large head encompassed with clouds; on the backside of the title to his translation of the "Iliad." It was engraved by William Hole; folio.*

GEORGE CHAPMAN; *a small head, surrounded with clouds. In the title to his translation of Homer's "Battle of the Frogs and Mice;" fol. W. Pass sc.*

The works of Chapman are scarce remembered at present; though his reputation was great as a translator, especially among those who were ignorant of the Greek language; and far from inconsiderable as a poet. He translated Homer, Hesiod, and Musæus; and boasts of having finished half his translation of the Iliad in less than fifteen weeks; a sufficient character of the performance. He often strayed, or affected to deviate from his author; and for two lines of his solid sense, has given us twenty flimsy lines of his own *. He appears to have been as confident of his own immortality as any of his poetical brethren †; and, as he was an enthusiast in poetry, was probably happier in his ideas of posthumous fame than Homer himself. A curious observer may perceive in the course of Mr Pope's translation that he has read Chapman's. He was author of a considerable number of plays. *Ob.* 1634, *Æt.* 77.

JOSUA

* See the preface to Pope's Homer.

† Cicero, perhaps in too general terms, tells his friend Atticus, "Nemo unquam poeta aut orator, qui quenquam se meliorem arbitraretur."

JOSUA SYLVESTER; *Van Dalen sc. h. sh. Frontispiece to his Works.*

JOSEPHUS (Josua) SYLVESTER; *six verses sold by Hind.*

JOSUA SYLVESTER; *Peake exc. h. sh.*

Josua Sylvester, translator of the "Weeks and "Works of Dubartas," was patronized by prince Henry. His translations gained him a greater reputation than his compositions. He was no great poet, but was of a much more estimable character; he was an honest and religious man. *Ob.* 28 Sept. 1618, *Æt.* 55. Mr Dryden tells us, that "when he was a boy, he thought inimitable "Spenser a mean poet, in comparison of Sylves- "ter's "Dubartus;" and was wrapt into an ex- "tacy when he read these lines:

"Now when the winter's keener breath began
"To chrystalize the Baltick ocean;
"To glaze the lakes, to bridle up the floods,
"And periwig with snow the bald-pate woods."

See the dedication to the "Spanish Fryar."

RICHARDUS MARTINUS, Oraculum Londinense. *In an oval, at the top of which is the date of the year,* 1620, *in which the print was engraved. Below the oval is the following inscription, which the curious reader will not think tedious.*

Viro illustri, Lionello Cranfieldo, equiti aurato, apothecæ augustæ (guardarobam magnam vulgus vocat) & pupillorum magistro; majestatique Britannicæ a sanctioribus consiliis; Richardum (heu fata) Martinum, Chr. Brocus, Jo. Hoskinus *, & Hugo (heu iterum) Hollandus, obsequii et amoris triumviratu nexi, amico amicum amici, junctis manibus votisque, sacrant.

Princeps

* Serjeant Hoskins, grandfather to Sir John.

Princeps amorum, principum nec non amor:
Legumque lingua, lexque dicendi magis:
Anglorum alumnus, præco Virginiæ ac parens:
Generosus ortu, moribus nec degener:
Invictus animi, corporis forma decens:
Oriens cadente sole, sol ortu cadens *:
Magnæ urbis os, orbis minoris corculum:
Bono suorum natus, extinctus suo:
Cunctisque cognitus, nec ignotus sibi:
Hollandi amicus, nemini hostis, ni malis.
Virtutis (heu) Martinus hic compendium.

Hugo Hollandus flevit aureum et ære os exprimi curavit. Simon Passæus sculpsit.

Richard Martin, a native of Otterton, in Devonshire, studied at Oxford, and afterwards at the Temple. His learning, politeness, and wit, were the delight and admiration of all his acquaintance. He understood and practised the graces of converſation, and was equally esteemed and caressed by Selden and Ben. Johnson. His person and manners qualified him to adorn the court, and his eloquence to influence the senate. King James, who was delighted with his facetiousness, recommended him to the city of London for their recorder. He died soon after he was elected into that office, the 31st of October 1618. It appears, from a manuscript note of Mr Aubrey's †, in Ashmole's Museum, that excess of drinking with some of his fellow wits, was the occasion of his death. This appears to have been his only foible. Several of his poems and speeches are in print. See more of him in the "*Athenæ Oxonienses.*"

JOAN-

* This verſe alludes to his convivial character, and the enjoyment of his friends in the evening, which occaſioned his death.

† The print of Richard Martin was given by Sir John Hoſkins to this gentleman, who ſtuck it into a biographical manuſcript of his, now in the Muſeum at Oxford. I never ſaw another proof.

JOANNES OWEN, Oxoniensis, &c. *a small oval, in the title to his "Epigrams."*
Another somewhat larger.

John Owen, a schoolmaster, commonly styled the English Martial, was an admired Latin poet in this age. He published seven books of epigrams, among which are very few that are genuine. The poignant, the lively, the unexpected turn of thought and expression which has been regularly pursued and carried to a point, is scarcely to be found in the compositions of this author. It is evident, from the quick sale of his book, that epigrams could please at this time, without the seasoning of Attic salt*. *Ob.* 1623.

JOHN DAVIES, of Hereford, made a considerable figure as a poet; but was much more celebrated as a writing-master. His poetical pieces, which are very numerous, are a proof of his great industry, if not of his genius. There is a catalogue of them in the "Athenæ Oxonienses." See the next Class.

GEORGE WITHER, *Æt.* 21, 1611; *Will. Holle (or Hole) sc.* 12*mo.*
GEORGIUS WITHER; *motto*, "*Nec habeo, nec ca-*" "*reo, nec curo.*" *Delaram sc.* 4*to.* See the reign of Charles I.

George Wither began early to display his rhyming talent, which he exercised for a long course of years, and had many admirers among readers of a lower class. He was, in several respects, an unsuccessful, but was ever a persevering

* In the reign of James, puns and quibbles, jingle and witticism were introduced into almost every species of composition. Such a distich as this would have been esteemed excellent.
"Cur mittis violas? nempe ut violentius urar:
"Quid violas violis me violente tuis?" PONTANUS.

severing writer. He was imprisoned for his first book, intitled, "Abuses whipt and stript;" and continued to write satires in prison. He also wrote his "Eclogues during his confinement, which are esteemed the best of his numerous works. He was, in the time of the civil wars, an officer in the parliament army, and was taken prisoner by the royalists, and condemned to be hanged. Sir John Denham is said to have begged his life of the king, for this reason; "That there might "be, in England, a worse poet than himself." *Ob.* 1667, *Æt.* 79.

PATRICK HANNY, Gent. *a small head. In the engraved title to the "Nightingale Sheretine, &c. Elegies on the Death of Queen Anne, Songs, and Sonnets," written by him. It was printed in octavo,* 1622.

I find no mention made of this sonnetteer by any of our biographical authors.

It has been conjectured, that the print before the comedy of "Ignoramus" was done for RALPH RUGGLE, of Clare Hall, the author of it; but I see no foundation for that conjecture. This comedy, which was written to expose the latinized English, and other barbarisms of the law, raised a great clamour among the lawyers. King James, who was not given to laughter, and uttered his jests with a serious countenance, was observed to chuckle at the acting of it *.

JOHN

* The following authentic liſt of the original actors in the comedy of "Ig-"noramus," was never before printed. It was taken by the gentleman whoſe name is at the end of it.

Theodorus, Mr Hutchinſon, Clare Hall.

Antonius, Mr (afterwards lord) Hollis, Clare Hall.

JOHN TAYLOR, the Water-Poet; *a whole length, with his badge, as king's waterman, namely, I. R. in capitals, under a crown. He holds an oar in one hand, and an empty purse in the other; motto,* "Et habeo," *meaning the oar,* "et careo, et curo;" *which is the reverse of George Wither's motto,* "Nec "habeo, nec careo, nec curo." *This print, which is in octavo, is before his* "*Memorial of all the Eng-* "*lish Monarchs, &c. in heroical verse,*" 1622. *There is a small oval head of him, by Cockson, in the engraved title to his works,* 1630.

John Taylor, a native of Glocester, was intended by his parents for a scholar; but his inclination

Ignoramus ‖, Mr Perkinſon, Clare Hall.
Dulman, Mr Towers, Queen's College, afterwards biſhop of Peterborough.
Muſæus, Mr Perient, Clare Hall.
Pecus, Mr Parker, Clare Hall.
Torcol, Mr Bargrave, Clare Hall, afterwards dean of Canterbury.
Roſabella, Mr Morgan, Queen's College.
Surda, Mr Compton, Queen's College, afterwards earl of Northampton.
Trico, Mr Lake, Clare Hall, afterwards ſecretary of ſtate.
Banacar, Mr Love, Clare Hall.
Cupes, Mr Maſon, Pembroke.
Polla, Mr Cheſham, Clare Hall.
Colla, Mr Wake, G. C.
Dorothea, Norfolk, Queen's College.
Vince, Mr Compton, Queen's College.
Nell, Mr Turner, Clare Hall.
Richardus, Mr Grame, Clare Hall.
Pyropus, Mr Wake, G. C.
Fidicen (or Tibicen) Mr Rinnarde, Clare Hall.
Nautæ { Gallicus, Mr Thorogood, Clare Hall. / Anglicus, Mr Maſon, Pembroke.
Caupo, Mr Thorogood, Clare Hall.
Perſonæ mutæ.

" Archbiſhop Sancroft's copy is at Emanuel College, amended and ſupplied " from three MSS. and from the printed edit. 1658. The liſt, or catalogue " of names, I compared with a MS. copy at Clare Hall, poſſibly Mr Rug-" gle's copy, but is not in his hand, nor qualities of actors mentioned." Mr Baker's MSS. V. xv. p. 479.

‖ Mr Hamilton Boyle was the laſt that acted this part at Weſtminſter School; he acquitted himſelf in it with applauſe.

clination not leading him to learning, though it did to poetry, he was taken from school before he had gone through his Accidence, and bound apprentice to a waterman. After he had quitted the oar, he kept a victualling house in the Phœnix Alley, Long Acre, where he hung up his own head for a sign, with this inscription:

There's many a head stands for a sign;
Then, gentle reader, why not mine?

He, according to Mr Wood, did great service to the royal cause in the reign of Charles I. by his lampoons and pasquils. The works of Taylor, which are not destitute of natural humour, abound with low jingling wit, which pleased and prevailed in the reign of James I. and which too often bordered, at least upon bombast and nonsense. He was countenanced by a few persons of rank and ingenuity; but was the darling and admiration of numbers of the rabble. He was himself the father of some cant words, and he has adopted others which were only in the mouths of the lowest vulgar. His rhyming spirit did not evaporate with his youth; he held the pen much longer than he did the oar, and was the poetaster of half a century. *Ob.* 1654, *Æt.* 74.

JAMES I. &c. *a small head.*

Meres, in the second part of "Wit's Common "Wealth *," tells us, that James was not only a favourer of poets, but a poet himself; as, says he, "My friend Master Richard Barnefielde hath in "this disticke, passing well recorded;

* Fol. 284.

" The king of Scots now living is a poet,
" As his Lepanto and his Furies shew it."

They indeed shew so much of his poetical character, as to leave us without regret that his translation of the Psalms was never finished *. James was not only a bad writer himself, but was so unfortunate as to make many more; and he was the subject of more bad poetry than he ever wrote. The numerous satires and pasquils against him, together with most of their authors, are now forgotten †.

A man

* This tranſlation, though it ſeems not to have received his majeſty's laſt hand, were certainly publiſhed in 1631, with the permiſſion of king Charles. It is remarkable for its flat ſimplicity, and the abundance of unmeaning expletives. The king has thus tranſlated the eleventh verſe of the ſeventy-fourth Pſalm, which is the twelfth verſe in our liturgy. " Why withdraweſt thou thy hand? why pluckeſt thou not thy right hand out of thy boſom to conſume the enemy?"

Why doſt thou *thus* withdraw thy hand,
Even thy right hand reſtraine?
Out of thy boſom, for our good,
Draw back the ſame againe.

Here follows the ſame verſe by Hopkins, who has ſunk below himſelf, and ſeems to have burleſqued the original.

Why doſt thou draw thy hand aback,
And hide it in thy lap?
O pluck it out and be not ſlack,
To give thy foes a rap.

The next ſtanza is the firſt verſe of the ſame Pſalm by king James.

O why, our God, for evermore,
Haſt thou neglected us?
Why ſmoaks thy wrath againſt the ſheep
Of thine own paſture *thus*?

The laſt word, like a cloſing brick ‡ to a builder, was of great uſe to the tranſlator, when he ſtood in need of a monoſyllable. There is no queſtion but James laboured hard to out-do Sternold and Hopkins; but he has frequently fallen ſhort of them: he is, indeed a ſignal inſtance, that there is no more a royal way to poetry, than there is to geometry.

† The following work is ſaid, by Dr King, in the preface to his " Toaſt," to have been publiſhed by James I. " Ane ſhort Treatiſe, conteining ſome " Reulis

‡ A brick of the ſmalleſt kind, uſed to fill a chink.

A Man in Armour holding a Truncheon; the print is inscribed, Eques LUDOVICUS PETRUCII, Ariodantis Filius; Serviens Major pro Venetiis, in Creta, &c.

" Natura ingenium, tribuit tibi lingua leporem,
" Virtutem Mavors, religioque fidem,
" Aspera sed miserum calcat fortuna jacentem,
" Facta premens magnum quæ meruere decus.
" Heroas comites, reges qui laudibus effers,
" Quî poteris tandem' laude carere tua?
" Invideat Momus, fremat hostis, frendeat orbis,
" Macte animo, semper fama superstes erit.
" Thomas Pothecarius, Magister Artium,
" Pub. Ludimagister Sarum.

neatly engraved; *4to.*

Ludovisio Petrucci, who was born at Sienna, in Tuscany, was in the former part of his life, a soldier of fortune. In 1602, he served in the Venetian army, in Crete, where he was serjeant-major. He was afterwards captain of a company of foot in the Hungarian wars, and was in the same station under the emperor and several of the German princes. He was driven, by his wayward fortune, into England; and, about the year 1610, became a commoner of Edmund Hall, and afterwards of Baliol College, in Oxford. He continued four years in that university; and outwardly, at least, conformed to the church of England; but being suspected by the bigoted puritan party as a papist in his heart, he was, in a manner ejected from the university. He was author of a considerable number of Latin Poems, and some Orations and Epistles, one of which is addressed to archbishop Abbot, and a-

" Reulis and Cautelis to be obſervit and eſchewit in Scottis Poeſie;" imprinted at Edinburgh, in 1584.

nother to lord Bacon. Mr Wood speaks of him as " a fantastical and unsettled man;" he should have added, that he was also unfortunate *.

POETESS.

MARIA SIDNEY, com. Pembrok. *J. de Courbes f.* 8*vo.*

MARIA SIDNEY, Henrici comit. Pembrociæ conjux; *S. Passæus sc.* 1618; *David's Psalms in her hands;* 4*to.*

Mary, countess of Pembroke, was daughter of Sir Henry, and sister to Sir Philip Sidney. The ties of consanguinity betwixt this illustrious brother and sister were strengthened by friendship, the effect of congenial sentiments, and similitude of manners. She translated from the French, Mornay's " Discourse of Life and Death," and " The Tragedie of Antoine," both which were printed in the former reign. Her greatest work was a translation of the Psalms, which is said to be preserved in manuscript, in the library at Wilton †. She was supposed to have had some assistance in this work, from Dr Babington, afterwards bishop of Worcester, who was chaplain in her family. *Ob.* 25 Sept. 1621. See the elegant epitaph on her, in the " Spectator," vol. v. N° 323.

SCOTCH

* It ſhould be obſerved here, under the diviſion of the Poets, that there ſeems to have been more perſonal ſatire and abuſe publiſhed in this and the former reign, than in any other, except the preſent ‖. The king himſelf was not exempt from it. A Lampoon, in which there were ſome licentious reflections upon the court, was read by James with ſome indignation; but as it concluded with

God bleſs the king, the queen, the prince, the peers,
And grant the author long may wear his own ears,

his features relaxed into a ſmile, and he ſaid, with his uſual good humour, *By my faith, and ſo he ſhall for me, for though he be an impudent, he is a witty and a pleaſant rogue.*

† Ballard's " Memoirs of learned Ladies."

‖ See Steeven's note to Dr Johnſon's and his " Shakeſpeare," vol. x. p. 235.

SCOTCH POETS.

SIR WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Knt. afterwards earl of Stirling.

WILLIAM DRUMMOND, of Hauthornden.

There is an account of both these in the following reign.

JO. BARCLAIUS, nat. 28 Jan. 1582. Ob. 12 Aug. 1621; *D. du Monstier p. C. Mellan sc.*

" Gente Caledonius, Gallus Natalibus, hic est
" Romam Romano qui docet ore loqui."

The head was engraved at the expence of Mons. de Pieresc, and the verses were written at his request, by Grotius. Frontispiece to the first edition of his "Argenis," 1621; 4to.

John Barclay, son of William Barclay, the civilian *, came into England in the reign of James, to whom he was a gentleman of the bed-chamber. He was regarded as an almost classic author, and his works were generally read. His "Icon Animorum" was printed at London, 1614 †. He was also the author of three books of Latin poems; "Euphormio," and "Argenis." He died at Paris, 12 Aug. 1621, while the last book was printing. Cardinal Richlieu, who was known to

* See the preceding reign, Class VI.

† In this book he commends the prospect from the tower at Greenwich, as one of the finest in Europe. This is perhaps exceeded only by the view of Constantinople. The fine prospect of Paris from Belle Veue, a house on an eminence, built a few years since, for Madam Pampadour, is not equal to it,

be an admirer of this work, is said to have learned his political maxims from it. Barclay imitated Petronius in his style, but not in his obscenity. May, the poet, who translated the "Icon Animorum," had a great hand in the translation of the "Argenis."

MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORS.

FRANCIS BACON, lord Verulam; *inscribed*, "*Franciscus de Verulamio, philosophiæ libertatis assertor*," *&c. W. Marshall sc. Frontisp. to the translation of his* "*Advancement of Learning*," *by Gilbert Wats*, 1640; *fol.*

FRANCIS, lord BACON; *in the Frontispiece of Sprat's* "*History of the Royal Society*," *engraved by Hollar.* See the reign of Charles II. Class I.

This penetrating genius discovered the emptiness of the visionary systems of philosophy which had for many ages amused mankind, and taught the world the sure method of coming to truth by experiment. He seemed to want only the leisure which Sir Isaac Newton enjoyed, and his knowledge in geometry, to have made as surprising discoveries as that great man did*. He had, however, the glory of being the first adventurer to the new world of science, and discovering such mines of knowledge as will never be exhausted. We can hardly believe that the excess of bounty and generosity, and the lowest kind of avarice, could subsist in so great a person; who will live in his works as long as books endure, and will as long remain a monument of strength of mind, and imbecility of character. His works are in four volumes fol.

* Lord Bacon did not underſtand geometry.

Sr WALTER RALEIGH

fol. Of these, his "Novum Organum" is esteemed the capital.

SIR WALTER RALEGH; *J. Houbraken sc. In the possession of Peter Burrel, Esq. Illust. Head.*

The picture was in Mr Burrel's hands, as one of the executors of Sir Samuel Lennard, of West Wickham, in Kent; it is now the property of Miss Mary Lennard, of the same place.

Sir WALTER RALEGH; *S. Pass sc. Compton Holland exc. 4to. In the old edition of his "History of the World."*

Sir WALTER RALEGH; *Fortunam ex aliis. S. Pass sc. 4to.*

Sir WALTER RALEGH; *Vaughan sc. 12mo.*

The dutchess-dowager of Portland has a miniature of Sir Walter Ralegh, and his son Walter, who was killed at St Thome.

Sir Walter Ralegh was author of "The History of the World;" the design of which was equal to the greatness of his mind, and the execution to the strength of his parts, and the variety of his learning. His style is pure, nervous, and majestic; and much better suited to the dignity of history, than that of lord Bacon *. Ralegh seems to have written for posterity, Bacon for the reign of James the First †. He said, with great calmness, to some of his friends, who deplored his confinement, when he lay under sentence

* See his "Life of Hen. VII."

† We are now departing widely from an elegant simplicity of style; and some of our histories begin already to look like novels. Simplicity, without any elegance at all, is preferable to the excess of it; as the plain manners of a quaker are less disgusting than the affectation of a coxcomb. This admirable work of Ralegh has been thought a just model for the reformation of our language.

sentence of death, "That the world itself was "but a larger prison, out of which some were "daily selected for execution." Beheaded. 29 Oct. 1618. The story of his burning a second volume of his "History of the World," is disproved by Mr Oldys, in the Life of Ralegh, before the last edition of that great work.

WILLIAM CAMDEN; *Marshall sc. small. In Fuller's "Holy State."*

WILLIAM CAMDEN; *Clarencieux, son of a painter. In his herald's coat; Gaywood f. 4to.*

There is an original portrait of him in Painter's Hall.

GULIELMUS CAMDENUS, *Æt.* 58, 1609. *Frontispiece to "Camdeni, &c. Epistolæ; R. White sc. 4to.*

WILLIAM CAMDEN, *Æt.* 73; *R. White sc. h. sh.*

WILLIAM CAMDEN; *R. White sc. Frontisp. to his "Remains," improved by Philipot, 1674; 8vo.*

WILLIAM CAMDEN; *a small head-piece, engraved for Asser's "Life of King Alfred," in Latin, published by Wise.*

The world is much indebted to this great man, as an historian, an antiquary, a schoolmaster, and a founder. His "Annals of Queen Elizabeth," in Latin, the materials for which were supplied by lord Burleigh, is one of the best historical productions of the moderns *. His "Britannia" rendered his name famous throughout Europe; and his Greek grammar has gone through above a hundred editions. He founded a professorship of history at Oxford, for which he may be reckoned among the first benefactors of that university, and the learned world,

* This was republished by Hearne, and enriched with many additions of great utility.

world. His "Britannia," which was first published in octavo, 1586, is now improved to two volumes in folio. The valuable additions to that work by Dr Gibson, late bishop of London, are worthy of the great pains and industry of the author: they are indeed worthy of Camden himself. *Ob.* 9 Nov. 1623, *Æt.* 73*.

JOHN SPEED, an historian of great merit, flourished in this reign. His portrait, which represents him far advanced in years, belongs to the next.

SAMUEL DANIEL, historian. See the second division of this Class.

SIR JOHN HAYWARD, Knt. Dr of Law; *W. Pass sc.* 12*mo. In his "Life of Edward VI." after the preface.*

Sir JOHN HAYWARD; *a small oval; in the title to his "Sanctuarie of a troubled Soul,"* 1632.

Sir John Hayward, historiographer of Chelsea College, was a celebrated historian and biographer, in this, and the preceding reign; and was particularly admired for his style. He wrote the lives of the three Norman kings, and also the lives of Henry IV. and Edward VI. Some political reflections in the life of Henry IV. which offended queen Elizabeth, were the occasion

* It is remarkable, that Camden is one of thoſe authors who have ſubjoined the final letters for their names to ſome of their writings. See the end of his dedication to his "Remaines concerning Britaine." So M. N. are uſed for William Wotton: ſee the "Guardian," No. 93, B. Willis's St Davids, p. 90. R. T. for Peter Pett: v. "*Ath. Ox.*" ii. 1008. N. S. for John Wilkins: v. ib. ii. 828. H. D. for Seith Ward. S. S. for Thomas Rogers: v. "*Ath. Ox.*" ii. 914. S. N. for Thomas Vaughan: ib. ii. 569. Y. E. for Henry Stubbe: v. ib. ii. 567. N. Y. for John Dury: ſee Birch's "Life of Robert Boyle," p. 299. "Cat. Bodl." ii. 703. H. T. for Ralph Bathurſt: v. his "Life," p. 172, n. M. N. for William Needham: ſee Letſome's "Preacher's Aſſiſtant."

casion of his suffering a tedious imprisonment. The queen asked Mr Bacon, who was then of her council, learned in the law, if he discovered any treason in that book. He told her majesty that he saw no treason in it, but much felony. The queen bid him explain himself. Upon which he told her, that he had stolen his political remarks from Tacitus. This discovery was thought to have prevented his being put to the rack *. *Ob.* 1627.

JOHANNES WYNN de Gwedir, in com. Caernarvon, eques et baronettus. *Ob.* 1 *Martii*, 1626, *Æt.* 73; *Vaughan sc. square beard*; *h. sh.*

Cr. Bart. 29 June, 1611. Extinct.

This gentleman, who was the first baronet of the name of Wynne, was a diligent collector of the antiquities of the principality of Wales, as well as those that related to his own ancestors. His "History of the Gwedir Family," lately published by the honourable Mr Daines Bartington †, is curious and interesting, as it is characteristic, not only of several persons worth our notice, but also of the manners and customs of the Welsh in a remote period. Sir John Wynne built the magnificent house of Upper Gwedir, which is supposed to have been executed from a design of Inigo Jones. It is also conjectured,

* Camden, in his "Annals of Queen Elizabeth," mentions a similar instance of a few words of this author, tortured to a treasonable meaning. They are in the dedication of the same book, addressed to the earl of Essex; the words are, "Magnus et præsenti judicio et futuri temporis expectatione." The lawyers, on the trial of that unfortunate favourite, urged, that they implied a design of deposing the queen, and making Essex king.

† This ingenious gentleman observes, in his Introduction to the History, that at the time *when the print of Sir John Wynne was engraved*, few, who were not very singularly esteemed, had such respect shewn to their memory.

conjectured, that Jones might have obtained the eminent station to which he afterwards rose from the patronage of this family. Sir John built and liberally endowed some alms-houses, at Llanrwst, for twelve poor men. He died much lamented by all that knew his worth. By his wife, Sidney, daughter of Sir William Gerrard, chancellor of Ireland, he had issue, eleven sons and two daughters. The "History of Wales," *supposed* to be by Sir John Wynne, was written originally in British, by Caradoc, and formerly published by Dr Powel, with wooden cuts of the princes. It was published by W. Wynne, M. A. 1697, 8vo.

JOHN NORDEN, *in a scull cap, with a wrought border, falling band; a small oval.*

John Norden, a very able topographer, was in this reign surveyor of the king's lands, for which he received a stipend of fifty pounds a year. He projected an historical and chorographical description of all England, but published only some detached parts of this great work, which described particular counties. His "*Speculum Britanniæ*," which contains the description of Middlesex and Hertfordshire, is well known. He was author of the first Pocket-Companion, or "Guide for Eng-"lish Travellers," whence are taken the comprehensive schemes of the market-towns, and their distance from each other, and from London, as they stand in the "*Magna Britannia*," at the end of each county. His "Surveyor's Guide," a work of merit, is very uncommon. See more of him in Wood's "*Athenæ Oxonienses*," and Gough's "Anecdotes of Topography." The former has attributed to him many books of divinity, which seem to belong to another person of both his names,

names, possibly his father. His topographical pamphlets, before they were reprinted, frequently sold for forty shillings a-piece.

THOMAS ALLEN, M. A. *From an original picture in the President's Lodge, at Trinity College, in Oxford. J. Bretherton f.* 8vo.

Thomas Allen, who was born at Utoxeter, in Staffordshire, in 1542, was educated at Trinity College, in Oxford, of which he became fellow; but retired afterwards to Glocester Hall, where he pursued his studies with unremitted ardour. He was a most accomplished scholar, and was particularly eminent for his knowledge in antiquities and natural philosophy; but was without a rival in mathematics, in which he was comparable to Roger Bacon. Like that great genius, he was esteemed a magician, and was therefore formidable to the vulgar. He is styled by one who knew him well, "The very soul "and son of the mathematicians of his time *." He was courted by princes and nobles at home and abroad; but declined the honours and dignities which were offered him, that he might enjoy the speculative life which he loved, and the conversation of his select friends, who were of the first eminence in literature. None of his contemporaries did greater honour to the university of Oxford, or was better acquainted with its affairs. Scarce any thing of moment was transacted in it of which he did not inform Robert, earl of Leicester, who, with the openness of a friend, communicated to him most of the occurrences in the course of his administration. Mr Wood has given us an account of his very copious and valuable collection of manuscripts in

* Gul. Burtonus in "Orat. Funeb. Tho. Alleni, 1632," 4to. p. 6.

in various branches of science *, and of the books which he composed, but never printed. Some of them are lodged in the Bodleian Library. He died the 30th of September, 1632, and was buried with a solemnity suitable to the greatness of his character. He bequeathed the valuable picture, from which his print was taken, to the president of Trinity College and his successors.

AARON RATHBORNE, mathematician; *Æt.* 44; *S. Passæus sc. 4to.*

Aaron Rathborne was author of a book, intitled, "The Surveyor," folio, 1616; to which is prefixed his portrait.

SIR HENRY SPELMAN, a very celebrated antiquarian, flourished at this period. His portrait, which was done in his old age, is described in the next reign.

ROBERTUS COTTONUS BRUCEUS.

"Æsculapius hic librorum; ærugo, vetustas,
"Per quem nulla potest Britonum consumere
"chartas."

T. Cross sc. Frontisp. to his "Answer to such Motives as were offered by military Men, to Prince Henry, advising him to affect Arms more than Peace," &c. 8vo. written, 1609.

ROBERTUS COTTON; *Vertue sc. h. sh. engraved for the Society of Antiquaries.*

There

* Allen was a great collector of scattered manuscripts, of which there is a Catalogue bearing date 1622, among Wood's papers in the Ashmolean Museum. He must carefully be distinguished from his very learned contemporary Thomas Allen, of Merton College, and afterwards of Eton, who assisted Sir Henry Savile in his elaborate edition of "Chrysostom." See "Athen. "Oxon." vol. I. col. 604.

There is a good portrait of him at Amesbury in the possession of the Duke of Queensberry.

Sir Robert Cotton was a distinguished member of the Society of Antiquaries, in the reign of Elizabeth and James I. He began to make his curious and valuable collection of manuscripts in 1588; and in 1603, received the honour of knighthood. He was often consulted by the king and the legislature in difficult points, relating to ancient customs and privileges. He wrote a book on duelling, and the "Life of Henry III." was the collector of the "Parliamentary Records," published by Prynne; and was, to his immortal honour, the founder of the Cotton Library. This is now in the British Museum, and is a most valuable augmentation of the literary treasure of the public. He was the first that collected English coins; and the first engravings which we have in that kind of antiquity, were taken from originals in his collection. *Ob.* 6 May 1631, *Æt.* 60.

WILLIELMUS BURTON, de Falde, com. Staff. *Æt.* 47, 1622; *F. Delaramo sc. 4to.*

William Burton was author of the "Description of Leicestershire *," a book still in great esteem. We owe much to this eminent antiquary for his own merit; but are more indebted to him for his being the occasion of Sir William Dugdale's writing his excellent "History of Warwickshire," which he undertook upon reading this work. Lambard's "Perambulation of Kent," Carew's "Survey of Cornwall," and Burton's "Description of Leicestershire," were

* His head is before his book, printed in fol. 1622.

Published by W Richardson Castle. Street Leicester Fields.

were the first histories of particular districts in the English language. The high price that books of this kind bear, shews how much they are esteemed. The catalogue of religious houses in England, with their valuation, &c. in Speed's "Chronicle," is attributed to our author Burton*. He presented Leland's "Collectanea," and his "Itinerary," to the Bodleian Library. *Ob.* 1645, *Æt.* 70. Bishop Kennet styles him the best topographer since Camden.

SIR WILLIAM SEGAR, alias † Garter, principal king at arms, &c. *Delaram sc. 4to.* Pmrooted, 1603.

Sir William Segar was author of "Honour "civil and military," fol. 1602. He was imprisoned in this reign, for granting "the royal "arms of Arragon, with a canton of Brabant, "to George Brandon, who was the common "hangman;" at which the king was highly incensed. But it appearing that he was imposed upon in this affair, he was presently set at liberty ‡. He died in December, 1633. There was lately published, by Joseph Edmonson, esq. Mowbray herald extraordinary, a very splendid and valuable book, in five folios, intitled, "*Baronagium Genealogicum*," which contains the genealogies of English peers, engraved on copper-plates. It was in a great measure taken from a manuscript of Sir William Segar, and is continued to the present time. The engravings of the arms are larger, and better executed, than any thing of this kind that has hitherto appeared in print.

* See Spelman's "Concilia," tom. i. p. 215.
† Sic Orig.
‡ See particulars in "Biog. Brit." Artic. CAMDEN, note (S).

" SIR THOMAS ROE, embassador to the Great " Mogul, Grand Signior, Kings of Poland, Swe- " den, and Denmark, the Emperor, and Princes " of Germany, at Ratisbon; chancellor of the Gar- " ter, and privy-counsellor." *M. M. a Delph p. Vertue sc.* 1741; *h. sh. In the possession of the honourable Wills Hill.*

In this great man, the accomplishments of the scholar, the gentleman, and the statesman, were eminently united. During his residence in the Mogul's court *, he zealously promoted the trading interest of this kingdom, for which the East India company is indebted to him to this day †. In his embassy to the Grand Signior, he collected many valuable Greek and Oriental manuscripts, which he presented to the Bodleian Library, to which he left his valuable collection of coins. The fine Alexandrian MS. of the Greek Bible which Cyrill, the patriarch of Constantinople, presented to Charles I. was procured by his means. This was afterwards published by Dr Grabe. His speech at the council-table against debasing the coin in the reign of Charles, gained him the highest reputation. His curious and interesting " Negotiations" were first published by the Society for promoting Learning, 1740, fol. *Ob.* Nov. 1644.

SIR THOMAS SMITH. See Class V.

Capt. JOHN SMITH. See Class VII.

THOMAS

* See the fifth Class.

† ——————Public-hearted Roe,
Faithful, sagacious, active, patient, brave,
Led to their distant Climes || advent'rous trade.
Dyer s " Fleece," ii. line 363. &c.

|| The East Indies.

Published Sep.r 1801, by Wm. Richardson, Fork House, 31, Strand.

THOMAS CORYATE, *riding on an elephant. Frontispiece to his "Letters from Asmere," 4to.*

There is a small head of him by William Hole, in the title to his "Crudities," and, at page 263 of this book, is a whole length, by the same engraver, with a Venetian courtezan; 4to.

Tom Coryate, of vain-glorious memory, was a man of a remarkable querity of aspect *, and of as singular a character. He had learning, but he wanted judgment; which is alone equivalent to all the other faculties of the mind. He travelled over a great part of Europe on foot, and distinguished himself by walking nine hundred miles with one pair of shoes, which, as he informs us, he got mended at Zurich. He afterwards travelled into the eastern countries; and seems to have been at least as frugal in meat and drink, as he was in shoes; as he tells his mother in a letter to her, that in his ten months travels between Aleppo and the Mogul's court, he spent but three pounds, living "reasonably well" for about two-pence a day. He sometimes ventured his life, by his ill-timed zeal for Christianity, having, on several occasions, publicly declared Mahomet to be an impostor. He delivered an oration to the Mogul in the Persian language, and spoke that of Indostan with such volubility, that he was an overmatch for a notorious scold in her mother tongue †. He, like other coxcombs, died without knowing himself to be of that cha-

 racter,

* He had a head misshapen like that of Thersites in Homer (φοζὸς ἦν κεφαλήν), but the cone stood in a different position; the picked part being before. See Fuller's "Worthies," in Somerset, p. 31.

† Wood's "Athen. Oxon." vol. i. col. 424.

racter, in 1617 *, Coryat as ardently wished to walk over the world, as Alexander did to overrun it with his armies. The most curious account of him extant is in Terry's "Voyage to "East India," p. 58, &c. The most singularly remarkable of his books is intitled, "Crudities "hastily gobbled up in five Months Travels, in "France, Savoy, Italy, Rhetia, Helvetia, some "Parts of High Germany, and the Netherlands," Lond. 1611; large 4to. Before this book are about sixty copies of verses, by the poets of this time, who tickled the vanity of the author, while they made a jest of him. The book is scarce, and sells at a high price.

FRANCESCO BIONDI; *a head in the* "Glorie "de gli Incogniti de Vanetia," 1647, *4to.*

This gentleman, who was born in Liesena, an island of Dalmatia, in the gulph of Venice, was introduced by Sir Henry Wotton, the ambassador there, to the notice of king James. He was by that prince sent with secret commissions to the duke of Savoy, and was afterwards made a gentleman of the bed-chamber, and received the honour of knighthood. His elegant "History of "the Civil Wars betwixt the Houses of York "and Lancaster," which was written in Italian, and translated into English by Henry Cary, earl of Monmouth, gained him great reputation. It should be observed that, like other foreign writers of our English story, he has made wild work with proper names.

SAM-

* "Had he lived (says Mr Aubrey) to return into England, his Travels "had been moſt eſtimable; for though he was not a wiſe man, he wrote "faithfully matter of fact." MS. in Muſeo Aſhmol.

SAMSONUS LENNARD, tam Martis quam Mercurii Alumnus. *R. V. (Robert Vaughan) sc. He is represented in armour. Before his translation of Charron.*

This gentleman was cousin german of Sampson Lennard of Chevening, in Kent, who married Margaret, baroness Dacre, and of whom honourable mention is made by Camden, in his "*Britannia.*" In the early part of his life he addicted himself to arms, and was attached to the gallant Sir Philip Sidney, with whom he went into the Netherlands *, and was with him when he received his fatal wound at the battle of Zutphen. He afterwards made himself known as a man of letters, and was patronized by some of the principal persons of his time; particularly by prince Henry and William, earl of Pembroke †. He published several translations from the Latin and French; namely, Perrin's "History of the Waldenses," Du Plessis Mornay's "History of the Papacie," and Charron "on Wisdom." He was of some note as a topographer, and of considerable eminence as herald, having been, in the latter part of his life, a member of the college of arms. Some of his heraldical compilations, which are justly esteemed ‡, are among the manuscripts in the British Museum. He died about the year 1630, and was buried at St Bennet's, Paul's Wharf.—I am indebted for this whole article to the right honourable the lord Dacre.

I find no account of the two following persons.

* See the dedication of Perrin's "Hiſtory of the Waldenſes."
† Dedication of Du Pleſſis Mornay's "Hiſt."
‡ "Catalogue of the Harleian MSS." in the part done by Wanley.

JAMES I. CLASS IX.

GULIELMUS BOWES, Armiger, Æt. 60; *underneath are eight verses, denoting his piety.*

JOHANNES ROBINUS, Æt. 58, 1608, 8*vo.* *Under the head are some bad Latin verses, intimating his great knowledge in foreign plants.*

JOHANNES FLORIUS, Augustæ Annæ Angl. Scot. Franc. & Hib. Reginæ Prælector Ling. Italicæ; *Æt.* 58, 1611; *G. Hole, sc.*

Before his Italian Dictionary, intitled, "Queen "Anna's new World of Words," 1611; fol.

John Florio, who descended from the Florii of Sienna, in Tuscany, was born in England, whither his parents fled from the persecution in the Valtoline, in the reign of Henry VIII. He was some time a member of the university of Oxford, where he taught the Italian and French languages, in both which, soon after the accession of James I. he was retained as tutor to prince Henry. It appears from the inscription on his print, that he taught the queen Italian. He first recommended his brother-in-law, Daniel, the poet and historian, to the notice and favour of her majesty. See more of him in the "*Athenæ* "*Oxonienses*," where is a detail of his works, the most considerable of which are his Italian Dictionary, and his Translation of "Montaigne's "Essays. *Ob.* 1625.

SCOTCH AUTHORS.

LORD NAPIER * (or NEPER), 1620: *Delaram sc. calculating with his bones;* 12*mo.*

He

* His son was the first peer of the family. See "Scottish Compendium," p. 324. See also "Cat. of Royal and Noble Authors," vol. ii. p. 212. second edit.

He was the celebrated inventor of logarithms; by which a great variety of problems in arithmetic, geometry, and astronomy, are easily solved; but are otherwise thought inexplicable, or else cannot be explained without great labour. This discovery was of much the same importance to the learned world, that the finding out the longitude would be to the commercial. This great genius bewildered himself in a comment on the Apocalypse, and was confident that the world would continue precisely ninety years *. In this instance only, his calculation failed him. *Ob.* 1617, *Æt.* 67 †.

WILLIAM LITHGOW, *in a Turkish dress, with his staff in his hand; whole length, cut in wood. It represents him, as he informs us, at p.* 120, *of the octavo edition of his "Travels," in the garb in which he walked through Turkey.*

William Lithgow, whose sufferings by imprisonment and torture at Malaga, and whose travels, on foot, over Europe, Asia, and Africa, seem to raise him almost to the rank of a martyr ‡ and a hero, published an account of his peregrinations and adventures §. Though the author deals much in the marvellous, the horrid account of the strange cruelties of which, he tells us, he was the subject, have, however, an air of truth. Soon after his arrival in England, from Malaga, he was carried to Theobalds on a

* Hakewil's "Apology," p. 23. second edit.

† Lilly, the astrologer, informs us, that Brigg's, the famous mathematician, went into Scotland on purpose to visit the inventor of the logarithms: and that, at the interview betwixt these great men, neither of them could speak to the other for near a quarter of an hour. Lilly's "Life," p. 105.

‡ He suffered as a spy and heretic, having been condemned by the inquisition.

§ The first edition was printed in 1614, 4to. and re-printed in the next reign, with additions, and a dedication to Charles I.

feather bed, that king James might be an eye-witness of his "martyred anatomy," by which he means his wretched body, mangled and reduced to a skeleton. The whole court crowded to see him; and his majesty ordered him to be taken care of; and he was twice sent to Bath at his expence. By the king's command, he applied to Gondamor, the Spanish ambassador, for the recovery of the money and other things of value which the governor of Malaga had taken from him, and for a thousand pounds for his support. He was promised a full reparation for the damage he had sustained; but the perfidious minister never performed his promise. When he was upon the point of leaving England, Lithgow upbraided him with the breach of his word, in the presence-chamber, before several gentlemen of the court. This occasioned their fighting upon the spot; and the ambassador, as the traveller oddly expresses it, had his fistula * contrabanded with his fist. The unfortunate Lithgow, who was generally commended for his spirited behaviour, was sent to the Marshalsea, where he continued a prisoner nine months. At the conclusion of the octavo edition of his "Travels," he informs us, that, in his three voyages, "his painful feet "have traced over (besides passages of seas and "rivers) thirty-six thousand and odd miles, "which draweth near to twice the circumfer-"ence of the whole earth." Here the marvellous seems to rise to the incredible, and to set him, in point of veracity, below Coryat, whom it is nevertheless certain that he far out-walked. His description of Ireland is whimsical and curious,

* Gondamor was afflicted with a fiſtula, which occaſioned his uſing a perforated chair, which is exhibited in one of his prints.

rious. This, together with the narrative of his sufferings, is re-printed in Morgan's "*Phœnix Britannicus.*" His book is very scarce.

CLASS X.

ARTISTS, &c.

PAINTERS.

PETER OLIVER; *se ipse p. T. Chambars sc. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

PETER OLIVER; *an anonymous etching; a proof print; small h. sh. fine.*

There is a portrait of him, by Hanneman, at Kensington.

This artist was equally celebrated for history and portrait; and comparable in the latter to Isaac Oliver, his father. The head of his own wife, in the collection of the dutchess-dowager of Portland, is supposed to be the most capital of his works. *Ob. circ.* 1664, *Æt.* 60. Isaac Oliver, the glass-painter, is supposed to have been the son of Peter's younger brother James.

PAUL VANSOMER; *T. Chambars sc. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

Paul Vansomer, an artist of great merit, painted the fine portrait of William, earl of Pembroke, at St James's; the lord-chancellor Bacon, at Gorhambury; and the marquis of Hamilton, with the white staff, at Hampton Court. He died in England the 5th of Jan. 1621, and was buried at St Martin's in the Fields. See a more particular account of him and his works in Mr Walpole's "Anecdotes of Painting."

JAMES I. CLASS X.

CORNELIUS JANSEN (vulgo JOHNSON); *T. Chambars sc. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

Cornelius Jansen, a Dutchman, was portrait painter to the king. He affected black drapery, to add to the force of the face, which was generally so well painted, as to stand in no need of artifice to set it off. There is a stiffness in most of his portraits, which was not altogether the effect of the dress of the time. His fame began to decline upon the arrival of Vandyck, in the next reign; which occasioned his leaving the kingdom. One of his most celebrated works was the portrait of lady Bowyer, of the family of Aucher in Kent, called, for her exquisite beauty, "The "Star in the East*." His price for a head was five broad pieces. *Ob.* 1665.

MARC GARRARD. See the preceding and the following reign.

Francis Cleyn, Daniel Mytens, and Nicholas Laniere, are also mentioned in the reign of Charles I.

A SCOTCH PAINTER.

GEORGIUS JAMESONE, Scotus, Abredonensis, patriæ suæ Apelles; ejusque uxor Isabella Tosh, et filius; *G. Jameson p. Ao.* 1623; *Alex. pronepos f. aqua forti, A. D.* 1728; *4to. There is a copy of this by Bannerman, in the second edition of the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

George

* See "Anecdotes of Painting," vol. ii. p. 6. second edit. Janſen lived ſome time at Bridge, a village three miles from Canterbury, on the Dover road, and painted a great number of portraits in this county. The family ſeat of Aucher is at Biſhopſhorn, the pariſh adjoining to that of Bridge. Sir Hewit Aucher, the laſt baronet, died about fifty years ago.

George Jamesone, who was born at Aberdeen, in 1586, is, by Mr. Walpole, styled "The Van-"dyck of Scotland." He was a fellow-disciple with that great master, in the school of Rubens at Antwerp. There are many of his works in his own country. The most considerable collection of them is at Taymouth, the seat of the earl of Breadalbane. He painted a portrait of Charles I. from the life, and another of Arthur Johnson, his physician. The latter is in the Newton College of Aberdeen. Some of his pictures were so masterly, that they have passed for Vandyck's. Michael Wright, who did the portraits of many of the judges in Guildhall, was his disciple. He died at Edinburgh, 1644.

FRANCOIS QUESNEL, &c. aagè de 73 Ans, 1616. *Peint par luy-meme gravé par Michel L'Asne. Under the oval are a pallet and books; h. sh.*

Francois Quesnel, who descended from an ancient and eminent family in Scotland, was born in the royal palace at Edinburgh, where his father had an employment under James V. and afterwards under Mary of Lorraine, the queen regent. He succeeded Janet, as principal painter to Henry III. who, with his whole court, esteemed him as an excellent artist, and a worthy man. He knew how to employ his pen to advantage, as well as his pencil, of which his "History of Paris" is a sufficient proof. He also published the first plan of that city in twelve sheets. He was a man of great virtue, and no less modesty, having earnestly declined the overtures of the chancellor de Chiverny for his advancement, and refused the order of St Michael offered him by Henry IV. His portraits have been

been confounded with Janet's, as Janet's have with those of Hans Holbein. *Ob.* 1619.

The substance of this article is in French, under the head. It was originally written by abbé de Marolles.

There is a quarto print of the following artist, mentioned by Baglione, p. 186.

CHRISTOPHANO RONCALLI, Pittore, andò per la Germania, per la Fiandra, per l'Olanda, per l'Inghilterra, per la Francia; e finalmente, carico d'honori, e di 74 anni, fini il corso, 1626. Mr Walpole knows nothing of him.

A STATUARY.

NICHOLAS STONE, senior; *T. Chambars sc. In the same plate with his son, of whom there is an account in the next reign. The print is in the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

Nicholas Stone was the most noted statuary in the reign of James. He did a great number of monuments, of which the most considerable was in memory of the father, mother, brother, and sister of Lucy, countess of Bedford, for which she paid him 1020 l. He was employed as master mason in building the Banqueting House at Whitehall. He built the gates of the Physic Garden at Oxford, after a design of Inigo Jones. The great gate and front of St Mary's Church in that university were also built by him. *Ob.* 24 Aug. 1647, *Æt.* 61.

AN ARCHITECT.

INIGO JONES, "architector" Magnæ Britanniæ; *F. Villamoena f. h. sh.*

This

This print was done when he was in Italy. See the next reign.

ENGRAVERS.

HENRICUS HONDIUS: *H. Hondius delin. Fra. Bouttats f. Joan Meyssens excud. 4to.*

Henry Hondius, in his time esteemed a good engraver and designer, was, according to Mr Walpole, "son of Iodocus Hondius;" but this circumstance is not mentioned in the short account of him under his head. He is there said to have been born at Duffel, in Brabant, and to have learned his art from John Wierx. He was a considerable proficient in geometry, perspective, and fortification, as well as engraving. He is said to have died at the Hague. See some account of his works in the "Catalogue of En-" gravers," p. 36. of the second edition.

HOEFNAGLE; *A. Bannerman sc. 4to. Copied from a set of heads of painters, and other artists, published by Janssonius, 1618, and engraved by H. Hondius, &c. Several of the heads before described, are copied from this collection.*

George Hoefnagle, a native of Antwerp, engraved a great number of maps for Ortelius's "Theatrum Orbis Terrarum." He also engraved a map of Bristol, and a view of Nonesuch, a famous palace built by Henry VIII. The latter is in Braun's or Bruyn's "Civitates Orbis "Terrarum," one of the first sets of perspective views ever published *.

WRIT-

* Prints of this kind, which are of great use in studying the history and topography of our own country, are now become very numerous. I shall mention some of them, and shall also mention a few others, that may be useful to the same purpose; and shall subjoin a method of

WRITING MASTERS.

JOHN DAVIES, of Hereford. *Frontispiece to one of his Copy Books; 4to.*

John Davies, writing-master to prince Henry, was, during his lifetime, at the head of his profession. He was a correct writer of the Roman, secretary, court-text, and mixed hands; and

of diſpoſing them, which I drew up for the arrangement of the late Dr Rawlinſon's prints, left to the Bodleian Library. Speed and Moll have publiſhed ſets of maps of the counties; and Roque, ſeveral maps and plans. The two Bucks have engraved our principal cities and towns, and many ruins of abbies *. Williams has done a ſet of views of Oxford, and Loggan views of both univerſities. Hollar, King, Cole, Du Boſc, Vertue, and Harris, have engraved many churches, abbies, monuments, and cenotaphs. Campbell has publiſhed views of our moſt conſiderable buildings,—in the "Vitruvius Britannicus," in three volumes, to which a fourth is now added. Kip has engraved two volumes of gentlemens ſeats; not to mention many others in the hiſtories of particular counties. Rooker has engraved views of Holkham, and Fourdrinier of Houghton Hall †. Several of the like kind have been publiſhed by Smith, who drew the views of the Peak; and ſome good views have been done by Woolet ‡. Sir Philip Sidney's funeral proceſſion was engraved by De Bry; and Ogilby publiſhed the proceſſion at the coronation of Charles the Second. Many prints of this kind are in Sandford's books. The prints of antiquities, engraved at the expence of the Society of Antiquaries, are numerous; as are alſo thoſe of natural hiſtory. The method is as follows: Claſs I. General maps of England, which are to be followed by maps of particular counties. Claſs II. Under each county, extenſive rural proſpects, plans, and views of cities and towns. Claſs III. Public buildings, viz. churches, with their reſpective monuments and cenotaphs, burſes, town-halls, market-croſſes, &c. Claſs IV. Ruins of abbies, gentlemens ſeats, and proſpects belonging to them. Claſs V. Antiquities; ſuch as altars, inſcriptions, teſſelated pavements, &c. Claſs VI. The natural productions of each county. To theſe may be added, an appendix of coronations, cavalcades, proceſſions, fire-works, &c. Adam's "Index Villaris" will be of great uſe in the arrangement. I have been very particular in this note, as the author of the life of Hollar, in the "Biographia," appears to be deſirous that ſomebody would lay open the "long concealed channel of knowledge" that is to be derived from prints. See more on this ſubject, in the reign of Charles the ſecond. Article EVELYN.

* Mr Groſe's Topographical Work, with elegant Views of Remains of Abbies, &c. drawn by himſelf, has great merit.

† Fourdrinier and Rooker excel in engraving architecture.

‡ See a detail of many prints of this kind in the "Anecdotes of Britiſh Topography," lately publiſhed.

OF IOHN DAVIES OF HEREFO THE LIVELY PORTRAITVRE
The Writing Schoolemaster
or The Anatomy of Faire Writing Wherein is exactlie expressed
each severall Character, Together with other Rules and, Documents,
coincident to the Art of faire & speedy writing, 1631

and was much admired for his prodigious quickness in writing the running hand. He also wrote in so small a character, that it required a magnifying glass to read it. *Ob. circ.* 1618. He was, after his death, exceeded in all the branches of his art by Gething, his scholar. The art of writing was little cultivated in England, before the reign of Elizabeth, who wrote a good hand; so did her tutor, Roger Ascham. Her father, Henry VIII. wrote a wretched scrawl, not unlike that which is called "the devil's hand-writ-"ing" in Ashmole's Museum. There is a good specimen of it in the first volume of Stevens's Supplement to Dugdale's Monasticon. Dr Burnet, in his letter from Rome, says, that he knew it, when he saw his love-letters to Anne Bolen in the Vatican Library. It is indeed so very singular, that he could not well mistake it, if he had ever seen it before. Lord Burleigh was one of the few that wrote a good hand in the reign of Elizabeth *.

MARTIN BILLINGSLEY; *W. Hole sc. Before his Copy Book*, 1618.

MARTIN BILLINGSLEY, *Æt.* 27, 1623; *J. Goddard sc. 4to.*

Billingsley was a good writing-master, but in some respects inferior to Davies, and Gething. His "Copy Book," and his "Pen's Perfection," were

* The curious reader may see what hands were written by the great, in the reign of Henry VIII. in Dr Jortin's two volumes of the "Life of Erasmus;" and also what were written in a subsequent period, in Dr Forbes's two folio, intitled, "A full View of the Public Transactions in the Reign of Queen Eli-"zabeth." If the reader's curiosity carry him into remote ages, he may see 150 specimens on copper plates, of the manner of writing from the third to the fifteenth century, subjoined to Mr Casley's "Catalogue of the Manuscripts of the King's Library," &c. In the preface are some curious and useful observations.

were re-printed in the reign of Charles II. a proof of their merit. See Clavel's Catalogue, folio, p. 101.

CLASS XI.

LADIES, AND OTHERS OF THE FEMALE SEX, ACCORDING TO THEIR RANK, &c.

FRANCES, dutchess of Richmond and Lenox; *Guil. Passæus sc.* 1623; *three quarters*; prefixed to the dedication of Smith's "Hist. of Virginia," &c. fol.* 1624.

This seems to have been engraved after the original by Van Somer, in the gallery at Strawberry Hill. There is another portrait of her at the earl of Stamford's, at Dunham.

FRANCES, dutchess of Richmond, &c. *in coronation robes; with a coronet on her head. R. Robinson invt. et fecit.*

FRANCES, dutchess of Richmond, &c. 1623; *Delaram sc. 4to.*

FRANCES, dutchess of Richmond, &c. *a state canopy over her head; Guil. Passæus sc.* 1625; *extremely neat.*

Frances, daughter to Thomas Lord Howard of Bindon, son to Thomas, duke of Norfolk. She was first married to one Prannel, a vintner's son in London, who was possessed of a good estate. This match seems to have been the effect of youthful passion. Upon the decease of Prannel

* *Three quarters*, applied to a head only, is a common phrase among painters for a picture on three quarters of a yard of canvas. So they sometimes call a picture a half length size, when the measure of the canvas, 3 feet 4, by 4 feet 2 inches, is only meant.

The lively portraicture of the most noble and right honourable Lady The Lady Katherin Marchioneſſe of Buckingham. &c.

Magdalena Paſſe ſculpſit.

Prannel *, who lived but a short time after his marriage, she was courted by Sir George Rodney, a west-country gentleman, to whose addresses she seemed to listen; but soon deserted him, and was married to Edward, earl of Hertford. Upon this marriage, Sir George wrote her a tender copy of verses in his own blood, and presently after ran himself upon his sword. Her third husband was Lodowick, duke of Richmond and Lenox, who left her a very amiable widow †. The aims of great beauties, like those of conquerors, are boundless. Upon the death of the duke, she aspired to the king, but died in her state of widowhood. Her vanity was even greater than her beauty. She affected much state in her household; and was a great pretender to generosity. Wilson says, that she caused a sham-inventory of presents of plate to the queen of Bohemia to be handed about, which she never sent. See Wilson in Kennet, vol. ii. p. 777, et seq.

CATHARINE, marchioness (and afterwards dutchess) of Buckingham; *a feather in her hand*; *Magd. Passe sc.* 12*mo. very scarce.*

There is another neat and rare print of her, by Delaram, large octavo.

There is a head of her painted on board, at Belvoir Castle, in Lincolnshire ‡.

Catharine, marchioness of Buckingham, was the only daughter and heir of Francis, lord Roos, of Hamlake, afterwards earl of Rutland.

* He died in December 1599, and is buried in Barkway church, in Hertfordshire.

† There is a portrait of her at Longleate, in her weeds, with the duke's picture at her breast.

‡ Camden and others have, by mistake, placed this castle in Leicestershire.

The earl of Clarendon, who personally knew her, speaks of her as a lady of great wit and spirit *. She was, after the murder of the duke her husband, in the next reign, married to Randolph Macdonnel, earl of Antrim.

ELISABETH, lady Cavendish, widow of Sir William Cavendish, and countess of Shrewsbury; *C. Johnson p. Vertue sc. h. sh.*—Her portrait is at Welbeck.

This lady, who was much celebrated for her beauty and accomplishments, and still more for her extraordinary fortune in the world, was daughter of John Hardwick, esq. of the county of Derby. At the age of fourteen, she was married to Robert Barley, Esq. who, in about two years, left her a very rich widow. Her next husband was Sir William Cavendish, ancestor of the dukes of Devonshire and Newcastle. Her third was William St Lowe, captain of the guard to queen Elizabeth; and her fourth, George Talbot earl of Shrewsbury. She built Chatsworth, Hardwick, and Oldcotes, three magnificent seats in Derbyshire. Mary, queen of Scots, was long under her care at Chatsworth. She took it into her head to be jealous of that unfortunate princess; an unlucky circumstance for the royal captive. *Ob.* 13 Feb. 1607. She was commonly called by the name of Bess of Hardwick.

MARY SIDNEY, countess of Pembroke. See the ninth Class.

The COUNTESS of HERTFORD; *F. Delaram sc. 4to.*

This

* Clarendon, vol. ii. p. 617; 8vo.

Religions love, in wisedomes worth,
The truest Beauty best sets forth:
Judicious will, with Learnings love,
A Gracious Spirit best approve.
All these in One, this Shadowe shewes
What Honor with the Substance goes.
N. Br.

Pub.ª by W. Richardson, Castle Street Leicester Square.

This is probably the countess who was afterwards married to the duke of Lenox, quære. It may be seen by comparing the prints. There is an account of her at the beginning of this Class. Or it may be the portrait of the lady Catharine Grey, mother of William, marquis of Hertford *.

LUCIA HARIN. (HARINGTON), com. Bedfordiæ; *S. Passæus sc.*

Her portrait by Gerard Honthorst, is at Woburn.

Lucy, sister and co-heir of John, the second lord Harington, and wife of Edward, earl of Bedford; a woman of uncommon taste and spirit; but vain, generous, and bountiful to excess. She was a great patroness of poets, particularly of Donne, Johnson, Drayton, and Daniel, who frequently experienced her munificence. Drayton in particular says, that "she rained upon him "her sweet showers of gold †;" for which they, in return, were as lavish of their incense ‡. She, upon a moderate calculation, paid them as much for their panegyric, as Octavia did Virgil for his encomium on Marcellus. She spent a great part of the earl her husband's fortune, and her own along with it. Sir Thomas Roe has addressed a letter to her as one skilled in ancient medals; and she is celebrated by Sir William Temple, for

 projecting

* There is a portrait of this lady at Warwick Caſtle, with the marquis, when a child, in her arms.

† In a ſonnet inſcribed to Lucy, counteſs of Bedford.

‡ See their poems and dedications. Ben Johnſon's ſeventy-ſixth epigram is in praiſe of her; and his eighty-fourth and ninety-fourth, are addreſſed to her. It is probable that Owen alſo found his account in remembering her.

" projecting the most perfect figure of a garden " that he ever saw *." She died without issue the third of May 1627.

FRANCES BRIDGES, countess dowager of Exeter. See the next reign.

FRANCES, countess of Somerset; *S. Pa. (Passæus) sc. 4to. Hair very round, and curled like a wig. A copy of the same.* See R. CAR, earl of Somerset, Class II. Her portrait is at Bulstrode.

Frances, eldest daughter of Thomas Howard, earl of Suffolk, and wife of Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, was one of the completest beauties of her time. Wilson, who detested her character, could not help doing justice to her person; by owning that " she had a sweet and bewitch- " ing countenance." Nature had not been so favourable to the earl of Essex: his features were harsh, and his manner ungracious. Prepossessed with a violent passion for the earl of Somerset, she conceived an invincible dislike to her husband, and was said to have given him drugs †; the operation of which was quite the reverse of that of philtres. In short, she sued for and obtained a divorce. King James deeply interested himself in the trial, and invented the ridiculous distinction of the earl's being " impotens versus " hanc;" upon which it was observed, that " his " case was exactly parallel to that of a man " whose stomach could digest every thing but " Bagshot mutton."

LADY

* See his " Eſſay on the Gardens of Epicurus." This garden was at Moore Park, in Hertfordſhire, now the ſeat of Sir Lawrence Dundas.

† Theſe ſhe had of Dr Forman, an aſtrologer. Lilly ſays that he wrote in a book, " This I made the devil write with his own hands, in Lambeth Fields, " 1596," &c. See Lilly's Life.

ANNE COUNTESS of DORSET & PEMBROKE.

from a Painting in Miniature by
Ozias Humphry Esq.r RA after the
Original at Knowle.

Pub. June 1.1803. by J. Scott. N.o 447. Strand

LADY ANNE CLIFFORD, *Æt.* 13, 1603; *R. White sc. h. sh. very scarce.*

There is a whole length picture of her at Appleby castle, in Cumberland, in which is a small portrait of Daniel, her tutor. Mr Walpole has another painting of her.

Lady Anne Clifford was daughter and heiress of George Clifford, earl of Cumberland, the famous adventurer, whose spirit she inherited. She was first married to Richard Sackville, earl of Dorset, a man of merit, whose memory was ever dear to her, and whose life she has written. Her second husband was Philip, earl of Pembroke, a man in every respect unworthy of her, from whom she was soon parted. She was long regarded as a queen in the North; and her foundations and benefactions seem to argue a revenue little less than royal. She founded two hospitals, and repaired, or built seven churches, and six castles; that of Pendragon * still retains a magnificence suitable to the dignity of its ancient inhabitant. Her spirited letter to Sir Joseph Williamson in the "Royal and Noble Authors †," contains but three lines, but they are master-strokes, and strongly expressive of her character. *Ob.* 22 March, 1676‡.

CATHA-

* In Weſtmoreland.

† It is alſo printed in "The World." vol. i. No. 14.

‡ So great an original as Anne Clifford well deſerves to be minutely traced. Biſhop Rainbow, in his ſermon at her funeral, is very circumſtantial as to her character; among the peculiarities of which he ſays, that ſhe was "of a humour pleaſing to all, yet like to none; her dreſs not diſliked by any, yet imitated by none." Her riches and her charities were almoſt boundleſs. This was chiefly owing to her prudence and economy. She was a miſtreſs, as the ſame author expreſſes it, of *forecaſt and aftercaſt*, and was ſtrictly regular in all her accounts. Dr Donne, ſpeaking of her extenſive knowledge, which comprehended whatever was fit to employ a lady's leiſure, ſaid, "that ſhe knew

" CATHARINE, daughter of Sir John Goodwin, " of Winchendon, in Com. Bucks, Knt. wife of Sir " Philip Parker, Knt. and brother of Sir Henry, and " half brother to lord Morley." *J. Faber f. 8vo. One of the set engraved for the " History of the House of Yvery."* See SIR PHILIP PARKER in their eight Class.

" LADY MARY VERE *," *in the dress of this reign; Van Hove sc. small. In Clark's " Lives," folio*, 1683.

Lady Vere descended by the father's side, from the ancient family of the Tracys, of Todington, in Gloucestershire, and by the mother, from the principal branch of the Throgmortons. She was married at nineteen years of age, to Mr William Hoby, by whom she had two sons, who died young, She espoused, to her second husband, Sir Horace Vere, afterwards baron of Tilbury, whom she long survived. He had issue

" well how to diſcourſe of all things, from predeſtination to flea-ſilk §. Con- " ſtancy was ſo well known a virtue to her, that it might vindicate the whole " ſex from the contrary imputation ‖." Though ſhe converſed with her twelve alms-women as her ſiſters, and her ſervants as her humble friends, ſhe knew upon proper occaſions how to maintain her dignity, which ſhe kept up in the courts of Elizabeth, James I. and his ſon Charles, and was well qualified to grace the drawing room of Charles II. She was ſtrongly ſolicited to go to Whitehall, after the Reſtoration, but ſhe declined it, ſaying, " that if " ſhe went thither, ſhe muſt have a pair of blinkers," ſuch as obſtruct the ſight of untractable horſes, leſt ſhe ſhould ſee ſuch things as would offend her in that licentious court. She erected a monument in the highway, where her mother and ſhe took their laſt farewell, on which ſpot a ſum of money was annually given to the poor. She lived to ſee her great grand children by both her daughters, Margaret, counteſs of Thanet, and Iſabella, counteſs of Northampton.

* To be properly ſo called, ſhe muſt have been the daughter of a duke, marquis, or earl. But as ſhe was the wife of a knight, the inſcription ſhould have been, Dame Mary Vere, or Lady (Mary) Vere. Her huſband was created baron of Tilbury, 1 Car. I.

§ Untwiſted ſilk, uſed in embroidery. ‖ Rainbow.

issue by her five daughters, who married into the families of Holles, Townshend, St John, Fairfax, and Wolstenholme. Upon the death of the countess of Dorset, the parliament committed to her care the duke of York, the duke of Glocester, and the princess Elizabeth, a charge of which she was by no means ambitious. She was a woman of exemplary conduct as a wife and a mother, and seems to have been as eminent for her piety as her husband was for his valour. Archbishop Usher, in a letter * addressed to her, speaks of it in a very elevated strain: "If I have any in-"sight," says that prelate, "in things of this na-"ture, or have any judgment to discern of spirits, "I have clearly beheld engraven in your soul "*the image and superscription of my God.*" She died the 25th of December, 1671, in the 91st † year of her age.

The following quibbling epitaph, which is characteristic, was written on her by Dr Simon Ford.

Nobilitatis tibi Vera *fuit; prudentia* Vera;
Vera *tibi pietas; & tibi* Vera *fides.*
Vera *Dei cultrix fueras,* & Vera *mariti:*
Quæque nitent aderant omnia Vera *tibi.*
Acciderit tandem quod mors tibi, Vera, *dolendum?*
Excepto hoc, de te singula Vera *juvant.*

SUSANNA LADY LISTER ‡. See the next reign.

* This letter, which was written in 1628, is subjoined to her Funeral Sermon.

† Clark, p. 151.

‡ N. B. Her portrait was painted in this reign, when she was lady Thornhurst.

JAMES I. CLASS XI.

DOROTHEA WADHAM, Nicolai conjux, coll. Wadham^{e}. fundat^{x}. A°. D^{i}. 1609; *Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*

Dorothy, daughter of the famous Sir William Petre, who was secretary and privy-counsellor to four kings and queens; viz. Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary, and Elizabeth. He was also sent abroad seven times as an ambassador. See NICHOLAS WADHAM, in the Class of Gentlemen.

CHRISTIAN POPPING; thus inscribed, at bottom: "In gratiam et causam honoris prudentis-" simæ, honestissimæ, et artificiocissimæ virginis, " Christinæ Popping; ad vivum delineatum, et ar-" gento insculptum, a Simone Passæo, *eamque* * D. " D. 1615." *Round the oval.*

" Ingenium forma multo est pretiosius auro."
OVID.

Above the oval; "*Honneur passe richesse;*" *8vo. very neat* †.

ANNE BILL; *a monumental effigy. On the monument is this inscription:* " Æternæ memor. et quiet. " An Billæ uxori lectiss. & dilectiss. Jo. Bill. Con-" jux mærentiss. P. P. TrIcesIMo tertIo ÆtatIs " DeVIXIt." *On the top are musical instruments, significant of one of her accomplishments: above in the clouds,* "*Anna migravit, musica musæque pereunt.*" *The chronogram intimates that she died,* 1621; *Simon Passæus sc.*

The print is prefixed to "Peplum Modestiæ," consisting of several *encomiums* on her in Latin and English verse, and subjoined to a discourse entitled "A Mirror of Modestie," &c. by M. D,

* Sic Orig. † This is, perhaps, a foreign print: quære.

(Matoaks als Rebecka daughter to the mighty Prince Powhatan Emperour of Attanoughkomouck als virginia converted and baptized in the Christian faith, and wife to the worll Mr Joh Rolff.

Pub.d Aug.t 10. 1793. by W. Richardson Castle St. Leicester Square.

D. doctor in divinity, 1621, 8vo. This discourse is on 1 Pet. chap. iii. ver. 3, and 4. "Whose adorning, let it not be that outward adorning, "of *plaiting the hair*," &c. on which the author is particularly diffuse *.

This amiable and accomplished woman was the wife of John Bill, who, together with Bonham Norton, was printer to the king. They printed Marc Antonio de Dominis's book "De "Libertate Ecclesiastica," Brent's "Translation "of Father Paul's History of the Council of "Trent," &c. They were preceded in their office by Robert Barker.

"MATOAKS, or (MATOAKA) alias Rebecka, "daughter to the mighty prince Powhatan, em- "perour of Attanoughkamouck, alias Virginia †, "converted and baptized in the Christian faith, and "wife of the worshipful Mr Joh. Rolff; *Æt.* 21, "1616; *S. Passæus sc. small 4to.*

Motaoka,

* It appears that he was no puritan by the following paſſages. "How "reverend is the long haire in old men, how honourable in the prieſts, how "terrible in the ſouldiers, how comely in young men, how ſweet in children, "how goodly and featuous in women?" He in the ſame diſcourſe cenſures the ladies for their exceſſive care in adorning their hair, beyond the example of former ages: theſe are his words: "Yet are we the worſt, making the an- "cients mere novices to our complete ladies, which know to an haire, all the "theory of perfuming, powdering, dying, platting, knotting, frizling, curl- "ing, dangling: yea and ſometimes alſo, beyond all commiſſion, clipping and "circumciſing that flexible excrement, which, as waxe, they work to every "faſhion or purpoſe their monſtrous chimæra liſt to deviſe." He gives us to underſtand, that Anne Bill ſpent much more time in adorning her head and mending her heart, than in adjuſting and dreſſing her hair.

† In Aſhmole's Muſeum, is a very ſingular coat, taken from the back of his ſavage majeſty by the Engliſh. It is compoſed of two deer ſkins, and enriched, rather than adorned, with figures of men and beaſts, compoſed of ſmall cowree ſhells which were the money of his country.

Motaoka, who, in captain Smith's curious "History of Virginia," is called Pocahontas, may be considered as a national benefactress, as we are indebted to her for the preservation of Virginia, when in the state of an infant colony. In 1607, when she was about twelve or thirteen years of age, she not only procured the liberty, but saved the life of Captain Smith, whom, together with his men, her father intended to murder by surprize. In 1612, she was herself a prisoner; and soon after married Mr Rolfe, whom Smith calls a gentleman. In 1616, after she had been instructed in our language, and the Christian religion, she was brought to England, and introduced and graciously received at court. The next year, upon her return home, she died on ship-board, at Gravesend, strongly impressed with religious sentiments. The good sense, humanity, and generosity of this woman, do her honour, as they carried her far above the prejudices of her education, and the barbarous customs of her country. She was the first Virginian who was converted to Christianity, that could speak our national language, or had a child by an Englishman.

A SCOTCH LADY.

ARABELLA STUART. *The print, which is very rare, is thus inscribed,* "The picture of the "most noble and learned lady ARABELLA STEUART." *Sold by George Humble; J. W. sc. small 4to.*

Her portrait is at Welbeck. Mr Walpole has a good copy of it in water-colours.

The

The following article is, for the most part, taken from page 276 of this volume, where she was incidentally mentioned.

Arabella, daughter of Charles Stuart, earl of Lenox, and brother of Henry, lord Darnley, was too nearly allied to the crown, not to give umbrage to the king; and too remotely to found any claim, or receive any advantage from that alliance. Though of an artless and unambitious character herself, it was suspected that she might be the tool of others ambition, which was the occasion of her confinement in the Tower, and the various miseries which she suffered. Her misfortunes, especially her separation from her husband *, whom she tenderly loved, turned her brain, and, soon after, put an early period to her life, on the 27th of September 1615†. It was suspected that Sir Walter Ralegh's plot, as it was commonly called, was contrived with a view of supplanting king James, and raising her to the throne. As she died within two years of Sir Thomas Overbury, a report was propagated, that her death was the effect of poison. This occasioned an examination of her body by several able physicians, who were unanimously of opinion that she died of a chronical distemper.

I am very credibly informed that *a print of the old* COUNTESS of DESMOND, *which represents her towards the close of her life*, is now ‡ engraving for the quarto edition of Mr Pennant's "Tour in Scot-" land."

There was, and probably is still, a portrait of her in the standard closet, at Windsor §. This I learn

* Mr William Seymour, son of the lord Beauchamp.

† "*Biog. Brit.*" ‡ 1773.

§ This picture, according to the inscription on the back of it, represents Rembrandt's

I learn from an authentic transcript of a catalogue of the pictures there, in the hand-writing of Dr William Derham, the elder.

This celebrated lady, who lived at Inchiquin, in Munster, was well known to Sir Walter Ralegh. She was married in the reign of Edward IV. when she danced with Richard, duke of Glocester *. She held her jointure from all the earls of Desmond since that time †, and was as remarkable for her sprightliness as her age. It is probable that her dancing days were not over when a century of her life had elapsed; certain it is, that, after she had stood the shock of an hundred and forty years, she went from Bristol to London, to solicit some relief from the court, as she had long been very poor, from the ruin of the house of Desmond, by an attainder. She, according to Sir William Temple, died some years above an hundred and forty ‡; and lord Bacon informs us, that she twice, at least, renewed her teeth §. I am uncertain in what year she died, but she was not living in 1614, when Sir Walter Ralegh published his "History."

CLASS XII.

PERSONS remarkable from a single CIRCUMSTANCE in their LIVES, &c.

THOMAS PERCY; *inscribed* "*Hæc est vera* "*et prima originalis editio Thomæ Perci;*" *&c.*

six

Rembrandt's mother; but Mr Pennant tells me that he is perſuaded that the inſcription is erroneous, as he has ſeen ſeveral portraits ſimilar to that which he cauſed to be engraved, all which were called the Counteſs of Deſmond.

* Walpole's "Hiſtoric Doubts," p. 102.

† Ralegh's "Hiſt." book I. chap. v. ſect. 5.

‡ "Eſſay on Health and Long Life."

§ In his "*Hiſt. Vitæ & Mortis, Operatio ſuper excluſionem aeris,*" ii. Sect. 14. he ſays, "*ter per vices dentiiſſe;*" and in his "Nat. Hiſt." cent. viii. 755, he tells us, "that ſhe did *dentire* twice or thrice."

ROBT. CATESBY:
One of The Conspirators
in the GUNPOWDER PLOT.

Pub. ju.1 1794 by I Caulfield & Herbert

THO^{S} WINTER

Executed in the Year 1606.

for the GUNPOWDER PLOT.

Pub. May 1794 by J. Caulfield. & J. Herbert.

adam. Sculp

ROBT. WINTER.

Executed in the Year 1606.

for the GUNPOWDER PLOT.

Pubd April 1.1794 by I. Caulfield, & J. Harbor

GUY FAWKES.

Executed in the Year 1606.

for the GUNPOWDER PLOT.

Publish'd April 1. 1794 by I. Caulfield.

JOHN WRIGHT,

one of the Conspirators in the Gunpowder plot.

Published April 23d 1794. by J. Herbert, 71 Pall Mall.

CHRISTOPHER WRIGHT.
One of the Conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot.

Pub.d Aug.t 1.1794. by J. Caulfield. & I. Herbert.

THO.S BATES

Executed in the Year 1606.

for the GUNPOWDER PLOT.

Pub.d April 1 1794 by I. Caulfield.

Francis Treshan.

Ambrose Rookewood.

John Grant.

six Latin verses; snakes twined about the oval of the frame; ornaments relative to his actions; C. Van de Pass exc. 4to.

Thomas Percy was a gentleman of the band of pensioners. See the note under the article NORTHUMBERLAND, Class III.

CONCILIUM CONJURANTIUM in Necem. Jac. I. &c. *viz. Robert Catesby, Thomas Percy, Thomas and Robert Winter, Guido Fawkes, John and Christopher Wright, Bates, servant to Catesby; 4to. very scarce, and curious.*

This infamous fraternity are only memorable as traitors of the blackest kind; several of them were executed in 1606, for the Gun-powder Plot. There is no doubt but some of those that fell by the hand of the executioner, were made to expect the crown of martyrdom. Sir Edward Coke displayed his great abilities in unravelling the intricacies of this conspiracy, and ascertaining the truth of it beyond contradiction *.

There is an uncommon print, by N. de Vischer, of the execution of the eight conspirators.

ARCHY, the king's jester. See the next reign.

MULLED SACK; *a fantastic and humourous chimney sweeper, so called. He is in a cap and feather, and laced band: his cloak is tucked up, and coat ragged; he has a scarf on his arm; on his left leg is a fashionable boot, with a spur; on his right foot*

* The effrontery of some popish writers is astonishing. They pretend to believe tradition, and even legendary history, as of equal authority with the Scriptures, and yet deny the reality of the Gun-powder Treason; a fact supported by almost every kind of evidence.

foot is a shoe with a rose: he has a sword by his side, and a holly bush and pole on his shoulder; in his left hand is another pole with a horn on it: a pipe, out of which issues smoke, is in his right hand *. *At the bottom are the following lines.*

I walke the Strand and Westminster, and scorne
To march i' the Cittie, though I bear the horne.
My feather and my *yellow* band accord
To prove me courtier; my boote, spur, and sword,
My smokinge pipe, scarf, garter, rose on shoe,
Shew my brave mind t'affect what gallants doe.
I sing, dance, drink, and merrily passe the day,
And like a chimney sweepe all care away.

Sold by Compton Holland. A small h. sh.

I never saw this print but in a very curious and valuable volume of English portraits by the old engravers, collected in the reign of Charles I. and now in the possession of John Delabere, esq. of Cheltenham, in Glocestershire.

JOHN SELMAN, who was executed near Charing-Cross, 1612, &c. *done in wood, 4to.*

This man was hanged for picking the pocket of Leonard Barry, servant to lord Harington, during divine service. The author of the narrative of Selman magnifies the crime, as he was dressed like a gentleman †.

There

* This medley of the dreſs of the man of faſhion and the chimney-ſweeper, is not unlike that which Laſſels mentions in his "Voyage of Italy," where he deſcribes a carnival at Rome. "But never, ſays the "author, did any maſcarade pleaſe like that ſpeculative Italian, who mocked both the French and the Spaniards at once, by walking up and "downe the ſtreet, clad half like a Don, and half like a Monſieur," &c. Laſſel's "Voyage," part ii. p. 190, &c.

† It is well known, that Jonathan Wild uſed to equip his emiſſaries with genteel dreſſes, and ſend them to church, or any other place where he had reaſon

I Walke the Strand, and Westminster; and Scorne
To march i'th Cittie; though I beare the Horne,
My Feather, and my yellow Band, accord
To prove me Courtier. My Boote, Spur, and Sword,
My smoking Pipe, Scarfe, Garter, Rose on Shoe,
Showe my brave mind, t'affect what Gallants do.
I Singe dance drinke and merrily paſs the day,
and like a Chimney, sweep all care away.

Pub.d Aug.t 29.th 1704 by Coulfield and Hubert.

THE ARAIGNMENT OF

John Selman who was executed
ere charing-croſſe the 7. of Ianuary 1612.
r a Follony by him committed in the Kings
appell at White-Hall upon Chriſtmas day
, in preſence of the King and divers of the
Nobility.

LONDON
nted by W. H. for Thomas Archer and are to be
at his ſhop in Popes-head Pallace 1612.

Pub.d by Caulfield & Herbert 1794

There is a print of EVE FLIGEN, of Cleveland, (by which is meant the dutchy of Cleve in Germany, and not Cleveland in Yorkshire) who is said to have lived long upon the smell of flowers. *It was sold in Pope's Head Alley, by George Humble*, and was by Mr West taken for an English head; but I cannot find that she was ever out of her own country. Under the portrait are these lines:

'Twas I that pray'd I never might eat more,
'Cause my step mother grutched me my food:
Whether on flowers I fed, as I had store,
Or on a dew that every morning stood,
Like honey, on my lips full seaventeen yeare.
This is a truth, if you the truth will hear.

This story may keep company with Pliny's relation of the Astomi, a people in East India, who have no mouths, and are supported by the smell of roots, flowers, and wild apples *, and with that of the Chinese virgins, who are said to conceive by smelling to a rose. *I have been blamed for leaving the description of Eve Fligen's print out of my book, and now I expect to be blamed for inserting it.*

REMARKS

reaſon to believe there would be a crowd. The greateſt booty that they are ſuppoſed to have gained for him in one day, was at an inſtallation at Windſor, where they handed and aſſiſted the ladies in the throng, and robbed them of their watches, and diamond girdle buckles. Some of theſe fellows, eſpecially ſuch as wore red coats and laced hats, were ſoon obſerved to aſſume great airs, and fancy themſelves as good gentlemen as Jonathan himſelf. Hence it was that they were very ſhortly brought to the gallows. One would imagine that this arch-thief had been informed of the practice of Eutrapelus:

——Cuicunque nocere volebat
Veſtimenta dabat pretioſa. HOR.

* Plin. "Nat. Hiſt." i. p. 401, edit. var.

REMARKS ON DRESS, &c.

Henry Vere, the gallant earl of Oxford, was the first nobleman that appeared at court, in the reign of James, with a hat and white feather; which was sometimes worn by the king himself *.

The long love-lock seems to have been first in fashion among the beaus in this reign, who sometimes stuck flowers in their ears †.

William, earl of Pembroke, a man far from an effeminate character, is represented with ear-rings.

Wrought night-caps were in use in the reigns of Elizabeth, James, and Charles I. Privy-counsellors and physicians wore them embroidered with gold and silk: those worn by the clergy were only black and white. Mrs Kennon, the midwife, a collector of curiosities, had the night-cap of Oliver Cromwell, embroidered with black.

James appears to have left the beard in much the same state as he found it, on his accession to the throne.

The cloak, a dress of great antiquity ‡, was more worn in this, than in any of the preceding reigns. It continued to be in fashion after the restoration of Charles II.

It is well known that James I. used to hunt in a ruff and trowsers.

We

* "State Worthies," p. 810.

† Burton of Melancholy, p. 535. fixth edit.

‡ The cloak, which has for time immemorial been worn in Spain, was worn by the Romans; Lucullus had more cloaks in his wardrobe than he ever had diſhes at his table. It is recorded that he had no leſs than five thouſand ‖.

‖ Hor. Lib. I. Epiſt. VI.

Mrs. Anne Turner was the widow of a doctor that attended the Lady Essex, who wishing a confident in her amour with the Earl of Somerset; applied to Mrs. Turner for that purpose; she being reduced in circumstances by the death of her husband, readily embraced the opportunity; and applied to Doctor Forman, at Lambeth, for the purpose of obtaining a charm to facinate Somerset's love to the Countess, and to rid her of Essex by poison; the first of these purposes was accomplished more by the blandishments of the lady, than the magic of the doctor, and the latter only prevented by Forman's fear of an halter! On the divorce of the Lady Essex, it was publicly reported she was to be married to Carr, then Viscount Rochester, on which his most particular friend, Sir Thomas Overbury, remonstrated with him the impropriety of matching with so abandoned a character as Lady Essex was then considered. This occasioned a conspiracy against Sir Thomas,

MRS. A. TURNER.

which ended in his death by poison, in which Mrs. Turner was principally concerned, for procuring poison from a man named Franklin; she next employed one Weston to administer the same in every thing Sir Thomas eat, which soon accomplished the desired effect. For this murder several were executed, among whom was this Mrs. Turner, with a particular sentence pronounced on her by the Lord Chief Justice Coke, "That as she was the first inventress and wearer of yellow-starched ruffs and cuffs, so he hoped she would be the last that wore them, and for that purpose strictly charged, she should be hanged in that garb, that the fashion might end in shame and detestation." His hope was fully accomplished as never from the day she was executed was the yellow ruff or cuff, seen to be worn.

JAMES I. DRESS.

We learn from Sir Thomas Overbury, that yellow stockings were worn by some of the ordinary gentlemen in the country *.

Silk garters, puffed in a large knot, were worn below the knees, and knots, or roses, in the shoes.

Wilson informs us, that the countess of Essex, after her divorce, appeared at court "in the habit of a virgin, with her hair pendant almost to her feet;" the princess Elizabeth, with much more propriety, wore hers in the same manner, when she went to be married to the prince Palatine.

The head of the countess of Essex seems to be oppressed with ornaments †; and she appears to have exposed more of the bosom than was seen in any former period.

The ladies began to indulge a strong passion for foreign laces in the reign of James ‡, which rather increased than abated, in succeeding generations.

The ruff and farthingale still continued to be worn. Yellow starch for ruffs, first invented by the French, and adapted to the sallow complexions of that people, was introduced by Mrs Turner, a physician's widow, who had a principal hand in poisoning Sir Thomas Overbury. This vain and infamous woman, who went to be hanged in a ruff of that colour §, helped to support the fashion, as long as she was able. It began to decline upon her execution.

* See Overbury's Character of a Country Gentleman.

† Owen, in one of his epigrams, of which he has borrowed the thought from Juvenal, alludes to this enormous head-dress;

"Hoc magis est instar tecti quam tegminis; hoc non
Ornare est, hoc est ædificare caput." Lib. un. Epig. 119.

‡ See Lord Bacon's "Compleat Instructions for a Statesman."

§ Howel's Letters, 8vo. p. 3.

JAMES I. DRESS.

The ladies, like those of Spain, were banished from court, during the reign of James, which was, perhaps, a reason why dress underwent very little alteration during that period.

It may not be impertinent to remark, that the lady of Sir Robert Cary, afterwards earl of Monmouth, was mistress of the sweet (or perfumed) coffers to Anne of Denmark; an office which answered to that of mistress of the robes at present *.

It appears from portraits, that long coats were worn by boys, till they were seven or eight years of age, or upwards. The dress now worn by the blue coat boys, in London, was that of the time when the hospital was founded. We are told by dean Fell, that the famous Dr Hammond was in long coats, when he was sent to Eton school †.

When James came to the crown, there was in the ward-robe, in the Tower, a great variety of dresses of our ancient kings; which, to the regret of antiquaries, were soon given away and dispersed ‡. Such a collection must have been of much greater use to the studious in venerable antiquity, than a review of the "ragged regiment" in Westminster Abbey §.

* See "Memoirs of Robert Cary, earl of Monmouth; 8vo. 1759.

† "Life of Dr Hammond;" 8vo. p. 2.

‡ Fuller's "Worthies," London, p. 103.

§ Tattered effigies of our kings, ſo called, formerly dreſſed in royal robes, for funeral proceſſions, after which they were left at the Abbey as a cuſtomary perquiſite.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX TO THE REIGN OF JAMES I.

FOREIGN PRINCES, ALLIED TO THE KING.

CHRISTIAN IV. king of Denmark; *a large head*; *S. Passæus sc.*

CHRISTIAN IV. with his eldest son Frederic; *W. Passæus sc. h. sh. There is a sheet print of him on horseback, which has been altered to Oliver Cromwell.*

There is a good portrait of Christian, by Paul Van Somer, at Hampton Court.

Christian IV. brother to queen Anne, came into England in 1606, where he was treated with all possible magnificence. In 1614, he made the king a second visit. He was, for the greater part of his reign, engaged in unsuccessful wars with the Swedes and Germans. In 1618, he sent a fleet to the isle of Zeylon, in the East Indies, which returned richly laden with spices. This was the first fleet that ever sailed from Denmark to that part of the world. *Ob.* 28 Feb. 1648. See more of him towards the end of Bond's dedication of his "Horace" to prince Henry. Elected king 1590.

FREDERIC III. was, in the former part of his reign, embroiled in a disastrous war with the Swedes, who penetrated as far as his capital, which would inevitably have fallen into the enemies hands, had not the emperor, the kings of England and Poland, and the Dutch, engaged themselves in the quarrel: upon which a peace was concluded near Copenhagen. After this peace, the king, at a diet held at that place, was

declared absolute; and a total change in the government ensued, which put an end to an oppressive aristocracy. *Ob.* 16 Feb. 1670. Christian V. his son, succeeded to the crown by hereditary right.

FREDERICUS, comes Palatinus, &c. *Crispinus Passæus sc. small 4to.*

FREDERICUS, &c. *Crisp. Passæus jun. fig. et sc. oval; ornaments; h. sh.*

FREDERICK, elector Palatine, &c. *Delaram sc. 4to.*

FREDERICUS, rex Bohemiæ, &c. *Gul. Hondius sc. large h. sh.*

There are several other good prints of him, particularly an equestrian portrait by Elstracke, which represents him with a globe in his hand, h. sh.

Frederic, elector Palatine, accepted of the crown of Bohemia, when it was tendered him by a factious people; vainly presuming, that the king his father-in-law, with whose pacific and unenterprising character he seems to have been but little acquainted, would fix him on the throne. But that prince was so far from answering his expectation, that he tamely suffered him not only to be deprived of his new kingdom, but even of his hereditary dominions. *Ob.* 29 Nov. 1632. See a very curious account of him in Winwood's "Memorials," vol. iii. p. 403, 4.

A KNIGHT OF THE GARTER.

MAURICE de Nassau, *without inscription; 4to. This print is known by the apposite device; namely, the stump of a tree; the trunk of which appears to have been cut off, and a shoot growing out of it; with this motto, "Tandem fit surculus arbor."*

This

This alludes to the assassination of his father, his youth when he succeeded him, and his hopes of becoming as great a man. I have been particular in the description, as the head has been mistaken for that of prince Maurice, son to the king of Bohemia.

MAURITIUS, princeps Arausionensium, &c. *Ex archetypo Petri Isaaci F. B. a Bolsvert exc. ornaments; fine; sh.*

MAURITIUS, &c. 1618; *h. sh.*

MAURITIUS, &c. *Æt.* 58, 1625; *hat and feather, on a table; Stock sc.* 1627; *fine; large sh.*

There is an equestrian portrait of him in the horsemanship drawing-room at Welbeck: I think I have seen a print after it.

Maurice of Nassau, prince of Orange, succeeded his father in the government of the United Provinces, at the age of sixteen. He, in a few years, became one of the greatest generals of his time, and completely executed the noble plan of liberty which his father had formed, by reducing the Spaniards to a necessity of making peace. Upon this the Hollanders concluded a treaty with them, on the foot of free provinces. He took near forty towns, and as many fortresses, and won a considerable number of pitched battles. But the strongest proof of his capacity, was his forcing Alexander Farnese, who had succeeded before in all his enterprises, to raise the siege of Bergen op Zoom. The young nobility and gentry went from all parts of Europe, to learn the art of war under him. *Ob.* 23 April, 1625, *Æt,* 58 *.

CHRIS-

* The following ſtory is told by Barclay in his "Icon Animorum" Prince Maurice, in an engagement with the Spaniards, took twenty-four priſoners, one of whom was an Engliſhman †. He ordered eight of theſe to be hanged, to

† His name was George Haſlewood.

APPENDIX TO THE REIGN OF JAMES I.

CHRISTIANUS, Postulatus Episcopus Halberstadiensis, Dux Brunvicensis, &c. *badge of the Garter. Vandyck p. R. Van Voerst sc. h. sh. There is also a print of him engraved by Payne, 4to.*

Christian II. duke of Brunswick, was a man of courage and ability; but unfortunate in his attachment to the king of Bohemia, in whose defeats and distresses he had some share as an ally, and much more from a motive of commiseration, as he was warmly in his interest. He was totally defeated by the Imperialists in the battle of Hockst, and gained as complete a victory over the Spanish army commanded by Don Francisco de Corduba. He lost an arm as he was bravely fighting in the field, which occasioned his wearing an artificial one of silver. *Ob.* 1626.

CARDINAL BARBERINI, and his three nephews; viz. Francisco, and the two Antonios. *Camass. delin. Greuter incid. whole lengths; h. sh.*

Maffeo Barberini was famous for the variety of his learning, and the elegance of his genius. He was protector of the Scots nation *, and held

to retaliate a like ſentence paſſed by archduke Albert, upon the ſame number of Hollanders. The fate of the unhappy victims was to be determined by drawing lots. The Engliſhman, who had the good fortune to eſcape, ſeeing a Spaniard expreſs the ſtrongeſt ſymptoms of horror when it came to his turn to put his hand into the helmet, offered for twelve crowns to ſtand his chance. The offer was accepted, and he was ſo fortunate as to eſcape a ſecond time. Upon being called a fool for ſo preſumptuouſly tempting his fate, he ſaid, he thought he acted very prudently; for, "as he daily hazarded his life for ſixpence, he muſt have made a good bargain in venturing it for twelve crowns."

* Fycaut's "Lives of the Popes," p. 273. He was alſo protector of the Engliſh nation †.

† There are always protectors of theſe nations in the court of Rome. The article of Cardinal Barberini may therefore be cancelled. Dod, in his "Church

held his protectorate by the same charter by which the popes themselves hold their supremacy. Upon his advancement to the papal chair, he assumed the name of Urban VIII. and 1623. after the example of Sixtus V. his patron, made a strict enquiry into abuses which had been committed long before *. In 1626, he consecrated the great church of St Peter with such pomp and solemnity, as had scarce ever been seen before in Rome itself. He took the Corinthian brass from the roof of the Pantheon, with which was made the high altar of St Peter's, and a large cannon. This occasioned the famous pasquinade, "Quod non fecerunt Barbari, fece-" runt Barberini." All his nephews were made cardinals; and indeed whatever else he was able to make them, he having carried nepotism to a greater height than any of his predecessors. His Latin poems were republished by Jos. Browne, A. M. 1726; 8vo †. *Ob.* 29 July, 1644.

AMBASSADORS TO JAMES I. &c.

MAXIMILIAN DE BETHUNE, &c. *Edelinck sc. h. sh.*

* This occasioned the following pasquinade. The statue of St Peter, on the bridge of St Angelo, was equipped with a pair of spurs; the opposite statue of St Paul was supposed to ask him, whither he was going. His answer was, "from Rome, as fast as possible; as I expect to be called to an account "for denying my master." St Paul replied, "I will not be long after you, as "I am as likely to be questioned for persecuting the Christians."

† The late worthy provost of Queen's College, in Oxford.

"Church History," iii. p. 39, mentions the presents of pictures which the cardinal sent to the queen of Charles I. and the two secretaries of state, Cottington and Windebank, in acknowledgement of their favours shewn to the distressed catholics.

Maximilian de Bethune, marquis of Rosni, and afterwards duke of Sully, was sent ambassador from Henry IV. of France, to James I. upon his accession to the throne. He was justly celebrated for his great industry and capacity; and was rather an intimate friend and confident of his master, than his prime minister. He had a more tender regard for the fame of that prince, than he had himself; ventured to oppose his most violent passions, when derogatory from his honour or interest; and even dared to tear in pieces, before his face, the marriage contract which he had prepared for the marchioness of Verneuil, with whom he was deeply enamoured *. He may be esteemed the author of the excellent Memoirs which bear his name, which were written by his secretary, from his conversation. There is a good translation of them by Mrs Charlotte Lennox. He died the 21st of Dec. 1641. See the Appendix to the former reign, Art. HEN. IV.

Messire ANTHOINE RUZE, Marquis Deffiat, &c. etant Ambassadeur extraordinaire en Angleterre ou il fit le Marriage de Mad. Henriette de France; *large 4to.*

COUNT GUNDAMOR, (or GONDAMOR) ambassador from the king of Spain; *S. Pass sc. 4to.*

Another, whole length, inscribed, "*Gentis Hispaniæ Decus,*" *from the second part of* "*Vox Populi ;*" *4to.*

There is a portrait of him at Hampton Court, another at Hatfield House, and a third in the collection of Mr Walpole. That at Hampton Court was, when I saw it, inscribed with a wrong

* Memoirs of Sully," vol. ii. 8vo. p. 292.

S. Harding del.ᵗ Birrell sculp.ᵗ

ALBERT, PRINCE AREMBERG.

From a French Print.

wrong name by some modern painter or picture cleaner.

Gondamor, who "became all things to all men" for political purposes, might have been represented with a looking glass in his hand, as St Paul is at Varsailles *. He spoke Latin with king James, drank with the king of Denmark, his brother-in-law †, and assured the earl of Bristol, when he was ambassador at Madrid, that he was an Englishman in his heart. He was also very gallant to the ladies, to whom he frequently made presents. There perhaps never was a man who had so much art as Gondamor, with so little appearance of it.

ALBERTUS Princeps, Com. Aremberg; *Vandyck p. Bolswert sc. h. sh.*

ALBERTUS, &c. Comes Aremberghæ, &c. *Vandyck p. Petrus du Balliu Fecit; sh.*

The original picture, which is in Vandyck's best manner, is at Holkham.

Count d'Aremberg, a man equally qualified for the business of war or peace, was sent into England as ambassador from the archduke Albert, about the same time with the constable of Castile, who was charged with an embassy from the king of Spain. The view of both was to establish a peace betwixt the Spanish and English crowns, which had long been in a state of hostility. It was rumoured that this negotiation was rendered effectual at the expence

* Under the figure are these words, equally adapted to the glass, and the apostle: "I became all things to all men."

† He is said to have been an overmatch for the king of Denmark in drinking ‖ when he was in England. He was undoubtedly an overmatch for king James in politics.

‖ Howel's "Letters," 8vo. p. 352.

pence of an infinite sum distributed about the court, though the king was ever inclined to listen to pacific measures. Sir Anthony Weldon informs us *, that the conspirators in favour of Arabella Stuart privately "dealt with count Arem-"berg, to negotiate with the archduke to raise "an army and invade England, and they would "raise another of papists and malecontents" to dethrone James. The count was too good a politician to pay any serious attention to so wild a proposal.

PALLE ROSENKRANTZ, Signeur de Krenerup; *A. F. fecit; a small bust, in Hojman's book before mentioned.*

Rosenkrantz, who was a good soldier and statesman, was in the year 1612, sent into England by the king of Denmark, in the character of envoy to James the first. The next year he attended his royal master in his visit to the English court. In 1626, and the following year, he was dispatched hither as ambassador extraordinary, and was greatly honoured and favoured by the king.

JOHN ODEN BARNEVELT, (ambassador from the states of Holland) *R. Elstracke sc.*

Barnevelt, a man of great abilities, and in some respects comparable to the celebrated De Wit, had long the chief administration of affairs in Holland. He, at the head of the Armenian party, which was very powerful, opposed the interests of the house of Orange, and excited the fears and jealousies of the people, by representing to them the danger their civil and

* "Court and character of K. James," p. 33.

His outward figure heere you find
Of Grotius who hath drawne the mind,
Whose Counterfeits how they agree
With the Originalls, read and see.

Pub.d March 20.th 1794 by W. Richardson Castle St. Leicester Square.

and religious liberties were in from the excessive power lodged in the prince, But by the address of Maurice, that faction was soon suppressed, and Barnevelt and his adherents, of whom Grotius was one, were committed to prison. Barnevelt, was soon executed, but Grotius, after some time, escaped in a chest, which his wife pretended was full of books. Beheaded, 1618.

HUGO GROTIUS (ambassador from Holland); *A. Hanneman p, H. Bary, sc. 4to.*

There is a print of him before his "Annotations," &c. which has been several times copied: this represents him considerably older than his portrait after Hanneman.

Grotius began to write elegant verses at an age when children are usually learning to spell. His various talents as a poet, a critic, a civilian, and a commentator, are known to all the learned world. He has, in his excellent book "On the Truth of the Christian Religion," reduced into a narrow compass, the arguments which lay scattered and diffused in other apologists, and has added many of his own *. He was sent into England in behalf of the remonstrants, who chose a most able advocate to plead their cause. Grotius was a great master of the Arminian controversy; but was, for too forward a display of his arguments on this subject, censured by archbishop Abbot as a conceited pedant. See the archbishop's letter, which is of curious remark, in "Biog. Brit." vol. i. p. 9. He died 8 August, 1645.

There

* This book, which was written in Latin, during his imprisonment, well deserves the perusal of all such as read for conviction.

There is a print of a Dutch deputy or envoy, with the following inscription. I know nothing of his personal history.

" Effigies REGNERI PAUW, Equitis in Con-
" sessu Ordinum Generalium fœderati Belgii depu-
" tati ad Magnæ Brit. Regem," &c. *Ravestein p. Theod. Matham sc. ruff, square beard, h. sh.*

ALOYSIUS CONTARENO * (ambassador from Venice to James I.); *Vorsterman sc.*

" ALOYSIUS CONTARENO, eques, patricius Vene-
" tus, extraordinarius ad pacis tractatus universalis,
" legatus et mediator." *A. Van Hulle p. P. de Jode sc. h. sh.*

A descendant of the same family was doge of Venice, when Mr Ray was in Italy. His head, by Faithorne, is in the first edition of Ray's " Travels," 8vo. 1673.

EMANUEL DE METEREN; *Esme* † *de Boulonois f. In the* " Academie des Sciences," *Bruxelles, tom.* i. *p.* 189, *fol.* 1682.

Emanuel de Meteren, a native of Antwerp, and a man of considerable learning, but bred to merchandize, was consul for the Flemings in England, in the reign of James I. He acquitted himself with spirit and ability in this employment, and wrote an ample volume of the treaties of commerce which formerly subsisted betwixt the English nation, the house of Burgundy, and the States of Holland. His capital performance is a " History of the Troubles of the Low Countries," which did him much honour, and is translated into various languages.

* Sometimes written Contariui.
† Sometimes written ESme.

languages, he lies buried in the church of St Dionis, in London, where a monument was erected to his memory by his relict. He died the 8th of April, 1612. See Strype's edition of "Stow," book ii. p. 153.

The heads of the five following persons, who were sojourners in the university of Oxford, represent them older than when they were in England.

METHROPHANES CRITOPULUS, (or CRITOPYLUS), &c. *In the continuation of Boissard; 4to.*

Metrophanes Critopylus, a native of Greece, came into England in archbishop Abbot's time, with a view of being instructed in the doctrine and discipline of our church. Upon his arrival, he addressed himself to that prelate, who placed him in Baliol College, where he studied the Latin and English tongues. In 1622, he returned into his own country; and upon Cyrill's advancement to the patriarchate of Constantinople, he succeeded him in that of Alexandria. *Ob.* 1658. He is said to have been the author of the "Confession "of Faith," published in Greek, 1629, under the name of Cyrill. See "Athenæ Oxon." Clarus 1640.

There is an octavo print, engraved by Michael Vandergucht, inscribed ΚΥΡΙΑΛΟΣ, *&c. which was certainly done for Critopolus. It is prefixed to* "Collectanea de Cyrillo Lucario P. C. Auctore Tho. "Smitho," *Lond.* 1707, 8*vo* *.

LUDO-

* It appears from Sir Thomas Roe's "Negotiations," that though he had met with handsome treatment in England, he was justly censured by archbishop Abbot, at least for his ingratitude ‡. The prelate observes, that

‡ See Sir T. Roe's "Negotiations," p. 102, 171, 213, 253, 320, 373, 480.

APPENDIX TO THE REIGN OF JAMES I.

LUDOVICUS CAPELLUS, V. D. M. &c. *a fine head in the manner of Nantueil. Frontispiece to his "Notæ Criticæ in Vet. Test." Amstel.* 1689; *fol.*

Capellus, a native of Sedan, was regarded as a young man of great hopes, when he studied at Oxford, he became afterwards professor of divinity, and of the Hebrew language, in the protestant university of Saumur, in France. He had the honour of being tutor to the celebrated Bochart. His "Critica Sacra" is commended by Grotius. He was also author of "Historia Ecclesiastica, Cent V." Sedan, 1622, 4to. and other learned works. In his "*Arcanum Punctuationis revelatum*," he proves the novelty of the Hebrew accents, against the two Buxtorfs. This book made great noise in the world *. He died in 1658.

SAMUEL BOCHARTUS, Rotomagensis, &c. *Frontisp. to his "Hierozoicon;" fol.*

Samuel Bochart was indebted to the university of Oxford, where he was some time a sojourner,

that all the Greeks that come hither a begging are rascals. Erasmus Schmidius, in his excellent book, intitled "*Notæ et animadversiones in Novum Testamentum*," *Norimbergæ*, 1658, fol. pays a very high compliment to the learning of Critopulus. See more of him in the "*Bibliotheca Græca*" of Fabricius.

* "What an uproar, says Dr Bently, once was there, as if all were ruined "and undone, when Capellus wrote one book against the antiquity of the He- "brew points, and another for various lections in the text itself? and yet time "and experience has cured those imaginary fears; and the great author, in "his grave, has now that honour universally, which the few only of his own "age paid him when alive." Phileleutherus Lipsiensis on Freethinking, part i. p. 63. It evidently appears, that the sacred text has been cleared and improved by the various readings. See the excellent "Remarks" of Capellus on this subject, or see Jenkin on the Christian religion, vol. ii. p. 136, 7, 8, edit. 1700.

ourner, for part of that immense stock of learning which he possessed. His "Geographia sacra," his "Hierozoicon," and other ingenious and elaborate works, are, and will be, in great esteem among the learned; especially such as study the Scriptures in their original languages. It is harder to say what he was ignorant of, than what he knew; but he particularly excelled in Oriental learning*. He was many years pastor of a church at Caen in Normandy, where he was tutor to Wentworth Dillon, earl of Roscommon, author of the "Essay on translated Verse." *Ob.* 1667. A complete edition of his works was published in Holland, in two volumes fol. 1712.

ANDREAS RIVETTUS, &c. *Æt.* 50, 1623. *Another, by Van Meurs, before his works, fol.* 1651.

Andrew Rivet, a French protestant, and D. D. of the university of Leyden, was admitted to the same degree in that of Oxford, 1621; and was afterwards chosen professor of divinity at Leyden. He was versed in the knowledge of men, as well as books; transacted the most important affairs for those of his own communion, and presided in several synods in France. Dr Morley, afterwards bishop of Winchester, was particularly acquainted with him, when he was abroad. He died in 1650, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. His commentaries on the Scriptures, and his polemical pieces, are the most considerable of his works, which were printed at

* Dr Hakewill, who was contemporary with Bochart, ſpeaking of the knowledge of the Oriental languages, obſerves, "that this laſt century afford-"ed more ſkilful men that way, than the other fifteen ſince Chriſt" "Apo-"logy," p. 260, ſecond edit. 1630.

at Rotterdam, the year after his death, in three volumes folio.

PHILIPPUS CLUVERIUS, &c. *Æt.* 40. *Before his "Italia Antiqua;" fol.* 1624.

This celebrated person was not only better acquainted with the geography of the world than any man of his time, but seems also to have been better skilled in the languages of it; he being able to speak no less than ten. The fame of Dr Prideaux, and Dr Holland, of Exeter College, brought him to Oxford, where he wrote part of his works, of which there is a catalogue in the "Athenæ Oxonienses." He died at Leyden, 1623.

ERNESTUS, Princeps & Comes Mansfeldiæ, &c. *Vandyck p. R. Van Voerst sc. h. sh. Another by Delaram, 4to.*

Count Mansfield, an able, though an unfortunate general, came into England in this reign, where he received the command of an army of twelve thousand men, for the recovery of the Palatinate; but "the troops being denied a passage through France, the greater part of them perished abroad *." The most distinguished action of the count's life was the noble retreat which he made with all his horse, after the dear-bought victory of the Spanish army, commanded by Don Gonzalez de Cordoua. This occasioned the celebrated Spinola, to his mortification and disgrace, to raise the siege of Bergen, to burn his tents, and retire with precipitation.

FREDERIC RANTZAU; *Folkema sc. a small head, in Hofman's book.*

Frederic

* Salmon.

PHILIPPUS CLUVERIUS.
GEOGRAPHUS.

PETRVS ERNESTVS, *Comes Mansfeldius, Luceburgi Gubernator, Generalis Castrorum Praefectus, expeditionis Gallicae Duc.*

Frederic Rantzau, lord of Aasdal, a man accomplished by arts, learning, and the knowledge of mankind, a polite courtier, and a gallant soldier, came into England in the early part of his life, in the course of his travels. After he had seen the greater part of Europe, his curiosity carried him into the eastern countries. He particularly deserves to be remembered for his piety and charity, of which some signal instances are enumerated by his biographer. *Ob.* 14 Jan. 1645, *Æt.* 55.

HOLGER ROSENKRANTZ, &c. *A. F. f. In Hofman.*

Holger Rosenkrantz, lord of Glimminge, after he had finished his studies, attended Christhian Friis de Borreby, the Danish ambassador, into England, at the accession of king James. He had several commands in the Danish army, and was esteemed a good soldier. *Ob.* 1647.

ABRAHAMUS SCULTETUS, Theologus, Archipalatinus. *In the Continuation of Boissard; small 4to.*

Abraham Scultetus, a native of Silesia, who was some time professor of divinity at Heidelberg, distinguished himself greatly by his writings against the Arminians, whom he endeavoured in vain to reconcile with their antagonists at the synod of Dort. He was much in favour with Frederic, elector Palatine, having exercised his ministry in the Palatinate. In 1612, he attended that prince into England *, where he became acquainted with the most eminent of our learned men. He was

* Wood informs us, that he was a sojourner at Oxford, about the year 1598.

loudly accused of advising Frederic to accept of the crown of Bohemia. Certain it is, that he highly approved of his inauspicious choice; and, like all those who were closely connected with him, had a deep share in his misfortunes. *Ob.* 24 Oct. 1625. Calmet, though a Roman Catholic, extols him for his great knowledge, moderation, and piety. He has written learnedly and ably on the divine right of episcopacy. See "*Relation des Mesures pour introduire la Liturgie Anglicane dans le Roiaume de Prusse*," *a Londres*, 1767, 4to. p. 75. There is a particular account of his life in Fuller's "*Abel redivivus*."

FESTUS HOMMIUS, S. S. Theol. D. Coll. Theol. ill. Ord. Regens; *4to.* *In* "Athen. Bat."

Festus Hommius, a Dutchman, distinguished himself by his polemical writings against the Papists and Arminians. He was secretary at the synod of Dort, the acts of which he was deputed by the States of Holland to carry to king James. He was graciously received by his majesty, and had particular respect shewn him by some of the greatest personages in the kingdom; and a doctor's degree was conferred on him by the university of Oxford. His ideas of dress seem to have been perfectly Low Dutch, as he wore a pair of green stockings, when he was incorporated doctor of divinity. He died the 5th of July, 1642, aged sixty-six years and six months.

THOMAS ERPENIUS, Arabicæ Linguæ Professor; *4to.* *In* "Athen. Bat."

Thomas

Thomas Erpenius, a native of Gorcum, in Holland, was very highly and justly celebrated for his knowledge as an orientalist. He travelled into England, France, Italy, and Germany, with a view of improving himself in this branch of science. He had particular reason to believe that he should have been invited to settle here upon very advantageous terms; but he was appointed professor of Arabic and other eastern languages, at Leyden. He died of the plague, 13 Nov. 1624, and, by order of the university, was honoured with a funeral oration, by his friend and colleague, Gerard John Vossius. All his works have some relation to oriental learning.

PETRUS CUNÆUS, Juris Professor, (in Academia Leidensi) *4to. In* "Athen. Bat."

Peter Cunæus, who was also a Dutchman, was eminently skilled in the civil law. He, in the early part of his life, was in England, whither he attended Ambrose Rogemorter, his kinsman. During his stay in this country, he, in one summer, accurately read over Homer, and most of the Greek poets. He was twice rector of the university of Leyden. His book "*De Republica Hebræorum*" is his principal work.

TAGE THOTT; *a small bust; Fokke f. In Hofman.*

This gentleman visited the English court as a traveller, in the reign of James, and was received with great marks of distinction by his queen. He came hither a second time, in the same reign, with Mr Henric Rammel, the Danish ambassador, and returned home with Christian IV. who retained him as gentleman of his court. He was

afterwards employed in several embassies, and made lord of Ericsholm, knight of the order of the Elephant, and a senator of the kingdom. He founded several hospitals in his life-time, and died, full of years and of honour, in 1658.

NICOLAUS CLAUDIUS FABRICIUS de Peiresc, Senator Aquensis; *C. Mellan sc. small h. sh. There is a head of him by Gaywood, before Dr Rand's Translation of his Life by Gassendus; Gaywood's print appears to have been copied from the head before his Life, written in Latin, and printed in* 1665, *4to. There is also a head of him after a painting of Vandyck.*

Nicolaus Claudius Fabricius, lord of Peiresc, a finished scholar, an accomplished gentleman, and an amiable and beneficent man, discovered a very early attachment to all useful and polite learning, which was desired by him as his food, and pursued as his business and recreation. Knowledge in him was a radicated habit, and the manners and customs of the ancients were as familiar to him as to a citizen of Athens *, or of Rome. He was as communicative as he was knowing, and his literary stores were the treasures of the public. Few books have been published in France that have any relation to classical antiquities, or those of that kingdom, but have been the better for him; and he has greatly enriched the valuable works of Montfaucon. He deserves particular commendation for his skill in botany, and other branches of natural science. In 1606, he came to England, where he visited Sir Henry Savile, Sir Robert Cotton,

* He was the only perſon of his time, who could read and explain the Greek on medals. Patin's "Travels," p. 141.

Cotton, Dr Raphael Thorius, his countryman *, Camden, John Barclay, Matthias Lobel, John Norden, and other persons of eminence. He died at Aix, in Provence, the 24th of June, 1637†. The massacre of a multitude of his papers after his death, by some of his near relations, is mentioned by the learned with indignation and regret; they were applied to the vile uses of heating the oven and boiling the pot. Some have endeavoured to throw ridicule upon his *minuter studies*; but he too well knew the connection betwixt all kinds of learning to regard them as unimportant in their consequences ‡. Gassendus, another ornament of France, has given us his Life in detail. This is one of those delightful works, which exhibit a striking likeness of a great and good man at full length, and shew every feature and fold of the drapery in the strongest and clearest light.

CONSTANTINE HUYGENS; *Vandyck p. Vorsterman sc. h. sh.*

* A physician settled in London, who was famous for his Latin poem on tobacco. We are informed, that when Peiresc was in company with Dr Thorius, who seems to have had as strong an aversion to water as any of the faculty had to physic, he peremptorily insisted on his drinking a health in an enormous glass of wine. Peiresc earnestly desired to be excused, as unable to bear so large a quantity. Thorius would admit of no excuse; he therefore drank it, but upon condition that the former should follow his example, in drinking a health to be proposed by him in his turn. He then filled the same glass with water, named the health, and presently drank it off. Thorius looked like a man thunderstruck, sighed deeply, frequently applied his lips to the replenished glass, without resolution to taste it, poured forth a torrent of quotations from ancient authors against the innocent element, and thus hesitated and trifled for some hours, before he swallowed, by sips, the detested potion. This story was told to king James, who would, by all means, hear it from Peiresc himself, and his majesty was delighted with the relation. V. Gassendus in "*Vita Peireskii*," *ad Ann.* 1606.

† His elegy was written in above forty languages.

‡ ——— *Hæ nugæ seria ducunt*
In bona.

APPENDIX TO THE REIGN OF JAMES I.

Sir Constantine Huygens, as we are informed by Sir John Finet*, was in England in the latter end of king James's reign. He came hither, about the year 1622, with the Dutch ambassadors, and was secretary to the embassy. It appears that he was more than once here in a public character. He was father of Constantine Huygens, one of the greatest geniuses of his age, whom he instructed in arithmetic, mathematics, music, and geography.

SIMON VOUET, Parisiensis Pictor; *F. Perier fecit, h. sh. There is another print of him by Voerst.*

Vouet, who, in his day, had a multitude of admirers, though since deemed an insipid mannerist, taught the manual practice of painting to some of the greatest geniuses that France ever produced. He was undoubtedly in England in this reign †, having been sent from Paris to draw the portrait of some lady of distinction. Charles the First was very desirous of engaging him in his service. *Ob.* 1641, *Æt.* 59.

As GERARD MERCATOR published a curious map of the British Isles, it has been presumed that he was in England: I find no direct proof of it. There are various prints of him.

* "*Philoxenis*," p. 116, 119.

† See his "Life," by Perrault. See also "Anecdotes of Painting," ii. 157.

CHARLES

K CHARLES I
A. Vandyke p.
J. Mynde Sc.

CHARLES I. began his Reign, the 27th of March, 1625.

CLASS I.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

CAROLUS, &c. *D. Mytens p. Jac. Delphius sc.* 1628; *sheet.*

CHARLES the First, &c. *Vandyck p. Vertue sc. Engraved for Rapin's "History," fol.*

The original at Hampton-Court, is a whole length, in coronation robes, and has a more melancholy air than the print *.

CHARLES I. *Vandyck p. Vertue sc. This belongs to the Set of Loyalists; h. sh.*

CHARLES I. *Vandyck p. R. Williams f. h. sh. mezz.*

CHARLES I. *Vandyck p. F. Place f. 4to. mezz.*

CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. His left hand is on a large globe; h. sh. mezz. Sold by A. Browne.*

CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. A. B. (Blooteling) f. mezz. small.*

CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. Smith f. h. sh. mezz. two prints.*

CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. Smith f. 4to. mezz.*

* Among the numerous prints of Charles I. I have ſcarce ſeen one that is not like him; which I impute to that peculiarity of aſpect which ſtruck Bernini when he ſaw his portrait, and which he called "unfortunate." I knew a man who could carve his likeneſs on the head of a ſtick, that could never hit the features of any other perſon. De Piles tells us, that he ſaw a buſt of Charles in wax, done by the celebrated blind ſculptor of Cambaſſi in Tuſcany, and that it was very like. As this man was ſuſpected to be an impoſtor, the duke of Bracciano obliged him to make his head in a cellar, and he executed it with his uſual ſucceſs. See De Pile's "Principles of Painting," p. 200, & ſeq.

CHARLES I. *Vandyck p. Simon f. h: sh. mezz. two prints.*

CAROLUS, &c. *From Sir Peter Lely's copy of the celebrated original picture painted by Sir Anthony Vandyck, which was destroyed by the fire at Whitehall, 1697*. J. Faber f. h. sh. mezz. In his ear is the pearl which he constantly wore, and which is now in the collection of the dutchess of Portland, and is authenticated by the hand-writing of his grand-daughter, queen Mary; "This pearl was taken out of the "ring of my Grandfather's Ear, after he was be-"headed, and given to the Princess Royal." A print of it has been engraved by Vertue. This is the first print which I have seen with a star and garter, as part of the dress.*

CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. Faber f. 4to. mezz.*

CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. P. de Jode sc. sh. Another by P. de Jode; 4to.*

CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. H. Danckers sc. 1645.*

CAROLUS,

* This was the picture from which Bernini did his buſt, which is ſaid to have been deſtroyed at the ſame time. The melancholy caſt of countenance, which was conſpicuous in it, appears in the print. It is worthy of remark, that all the portraits of Charles by Vandyck, have more or leſs of this air, and yet repreſent him handſomer than thoſe of all other painters.

As omens, however founded upon or connected with ſuperſtition and credulity, have, in almoſt every age, had ſome influence upon great minds, and great events ‖, I ſhall mention the following, as relative to my ſubject. Carte, in his "Life of the Duke of Ormond ‡," informs us, that when the buſt of Bernini was carried to the king's houſe, at Chelſea, his majeſty, with a train of nobility went to take a view of it, and that, "as they were viewing it, an "hawk flew over their heads, with a partridge in his claws, which he had "wounded to death. Some of the partridges blood fell on the neck of the ſta-"tue, where it always remained, without being wiped off," &c.

The ſtory of the king's trying the *Sortes Virgilianæ*, and dipping upon the enſuing lines is told us in Steele's "Engliſhman," No. 225.

"Hæc finis Priami fatorum, hic exitus illum
"Sorte tulit, Trojam incenſam et prolapſa videntem
"Pergama tot quondam populis terriſque ſuperbum
"Regnatorem Aſiæ; jacet ingens littore truncus,
"Avulſumque humeris caput, et ſine nomine corpus."

‖ See "Dalrymple's Memoirs," p. 223, 224. ‡ Vol. ii. p. 55.

KING
Began to Reign
27. Mar. 1625.
Lived 48 Years.
Reign'd 24. 10 m.
Was Beheaded
30. Jan. 1648.
CHARLES I

CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. Suyderhoef sc. large h. sh.*

CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. Lommelin sc. in armour; h. sh.*

CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. J. Meysens exc. 4to.*

CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. R. White sc. sh.*

CHARLES, &c. *Vandyck p. P. a Gunst. sc. large h. sh.*

CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. P. Lombart sc. On horseback; Mons. de St Antoine holding his helmet; sh* *.

The original of this, and the two following, is at the Queen's House.

CHARLES, &c. and the duke d'Espernon (M. de St Antoine †); *Vandyck p. Baron sc. sh.*

CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. Sympson sc. sh. Copied from Baron; sh.*

CHARLES I. &c. *Voerst p. R. White sc.*

CHARLES, I. *on horseback, inscribed,* "*The exact* "*portraiture of Charles I.*" *&c. sh.*

CHARLES I. *on horseback; under the horse is a view of a tournament; sh.*

CHARLES I. &c. *on horseback; Richmond at a distance; W. Sherwin exc. h. sh.*

CHARLES

* Lombart eraſed the face of Charles I. and inſerted Cromwell's; and after the Reſtoration, that of Charles II.

† It appears from Sully's "Memoirs," that monſ. de St Antoine, knight of Malta, equerry to the king of France, was ſent to England by that monarch, with ſix horſes, as a preſent to Charles I. He had been chief equerry to prince Henry, (and probably alſo to Charles) and led a mourning horſe at his funeral ‡. Is it credible that the duc d'Eſpernon ſhould hold the helmet of a king of England?

The badge of the order on St Antoine's breaſt, which ſome ingenious perſons have taken for that of the *Saint Eſprit*, has contributed to this miſtake; but the croſs of this order is never without the dove. The form of the croſs is uſed for the order of St Michael, and many others. See "*Hiſtoire des Ordres*," vol. i. p. 386, &c.

‡ See Birch's "Life of Prince Henry." The dutcheſs of Newcaſtle, in the Life of the duke her huſband, informs us, that he was inſtructed in horſemanſhip by Monſieur de St Antoine, who then lived in the Mews, and was eſteemed the greateſt maſter of that art.

CHARLES I. *on horseback;* 1643; *sold by Peake;* 4*to.*

CHARLES I. *of blessed memory, in armour; on horseback.*

CHARLES I. *his statue at Charing Cross; Hollar f. a small sheet.*

This fine statue was sold by the parliament to John Rivet, a brasier in Holborn, who undertook to break it in pieces, but carefully preserved it till the Restoration. It was set up in Guildhall Yard, and was thence removed to Charing Cross.

CHARLES I. *on horseback; the horse capering; Hollar f. h. sh.*

CHARLES I. *on horseback; army at a distance,* 1644; *in Hollar's manner* *.

CHARLES I. *in armour, cannon, &c. Hollar f. h. sh.*

CHARLES I. *Justice crowning him with laurel; Hollar f. h. sh.*

CAROLUS, &c. *in a cloak; Hollar f.* 12*mo. Before* "*The Black Tribunal.*"

CHARLES I. *in armour; half length; ground and ornaments only by Hollar; sh.*

CHARLES I. *whole length; sitting; W. Pass sc: h. sh.*

CHARLES I. *W. M. (Marshall) sc. hat and feather.*

CAROLUS, &c. *a glove in his left hand; W. Marshall sc. small h. sh.*

CHARLES I. *on horseback; W. M. sc.* 4*to.*

CHARLES roy, &c. *Lucas Vorsterman sc. h. sh.*

CHARLES,

* I am very credibly informed, that there is a print like this with a liſt of the king's ſervants on each ſide and beneath: it has no engraver's name, and was "printed for Thomas Walkly, oppoſite York Houſe, 1639."

CHARLES, &c. *by Vorsterman; ruff; slashed habit; 8vo.*

CAROLUS, &c. *Faithorne sc. h. sh. Frontispiece to Sanderson's "Life of Charles I." This has been copied.*

CHARLES I. *in an oval; above is the Church of England, represented as a matron at the point of death, with an inscription, in Greek, signifying that many physicians have killed her. Faithorne sc. It is the title to the "History of King Charles," by H. L. (Hamon L'Estrange) Esq. small h. sh.*

CHARLES I. *in an oval; ornaments; N. Van Horst invt. C. Galle sc. 4to.*

CAROLUS, &c. *oval; sold by Jenner; 4to.*

CHARLES I. &c. *four English verses. "Was "Charles the first call'd great?" &c.*

CHARLES I. *oval; ornaments; sold by Fra. Williams; 4to.*

CHARLES I. *looking to the left; laced band; collar of the garter, &c. 4to.*

CHARLES I. *large laced band; 8vo.*

CAROLUS I. *in a cloak; Gaywood f. 12mo.*

CAROLUS I. *in a cloak; 8vo. Stent.*

CAROLUS I. *cloak; in an oval encompassed with two dragons; h. sh.*

CAROLUS I. *cloak; eight verses in High Dutch; 8vo.*

CAROLUS I. *cloak; S. Savery f. 8vo.*

CHARLES I. *oval; in the title to his Works in fol. Hertochs sc.*

CAROLUS I. *pointing to "Scotica Ecclesia," inscribed on a terrestrial globe; 8vo.*

CHARLES I. *a scepter in his right hand, and a trident in his left; 8vo.*

CHARLES I. *dictating to Sir Edward Walker, who is writing on a drum; sh.*

CHARLES I. *playing on the harp, like king David.*

CAROLUS, &c. *Seb. Furck exc. 4to.*

CHARLES,

CHARLES, &c. *R. White sc. h. sh.*

CAROLUS, &c. *R. White sc.* 1685.

CHARLES I. *Sam. Taylor f. mezz.*

CHARLES I. *Vandergucht sc.* 8*vo.*

CHARLES I. *Strange sc. Engraved for Dr Smollet's History*; 8*vo.*

CHARLES I. *an anamorphosis of his head*; *to be seen in a cylindrical mirror; or held in a horizontal position, just below the eye; sh. without inscription.*

CAROLUS I. *holding a crown of thorns, and treading on a globe; Fruytirs* del. Hertochs sc. in his Works, fol. There are several copies of this by Marshall, &c.*

CHARLES I. *in prison*; *kneeling; the Common Prayer Book open before him*; *h. sh.*

CHARLES I. *as he sat in the pretended court of justice, Anno* 1648 †. *Done from the original at Oxford; 4to. mezz.*

CHARLES I. &c. *two mezzotintos, by Simon and Faber, with the same inscription as the foregoing; h. sh.*

CHARLES I. *in a high crowned hat, as he is represented in the above mezzotintos*; *said to be painted by Vandyck; probably done from a picture of that master, and the hat added; view of Westminster, in the manner of Hollar; S. Savery f. Another of these, without the name of Savery.*

CAROLUS I. *in a high crowned hat, and cloak with a star; Vandyck p. J. de Ram excud. neat, small h. sh.*

CHARLES I. *putting on the cap, in which he was beheaded; two prints, large and small 4to.*

CHARLES I. &c. *a hand from the clouds holding out a crown, with this inscription, "Corruptibilem "pro*

* Vertue ſpelt the name *Frutiers.*

† Charles, who had always a little impediment in his ſpeech, was obſerved to have leſs of it on his trial, than he was known to have at any other time.

" *pro incorruptible* *." *Faithorne f. Cooper exc. h. sh.*

CHARLES I. *with a white handkerchief in his hand, for a signal to the executioner; execution at a distance; inscription,* " *Horrible murder;*" *two prints; 4to.*

This unhappy prince carried the regal power to an enormous height, at a conjuncture very unfavourable to despotism: the republican part of the constitution, in its turn, made as large encroachments upon monarchy. Hence a violent struggle betwixt liberty and prerogative occasioned one of the most calamitous wars in the history of mankind. If we consider Charles as a monarch, we must, in some instances, give him up to censure; if as an accomplished person, we admire him; if as a master, a father, and a husband, we esteem and love him; if as a man who bore his misfortunes with magnanimity, we pity and respect him. He would have made a much better figure in private life, than he did upon a throne †. Beheaded the 30th of Jan. 1648-9. See Class IX.

CHARLES I. *in a large star; h. sh.*

CHARLES I. *a small oval, without inscription; the head radiated, like that of a saint or martyr, and supposed to be in a glorified state.*

—— Illic, postquam se lumine puro
Implevit, stellasque vagas miratur, et astra
Fixa

* Theſe are the words of biſhop Juxon to the king, on the ſcaffold.

† The following paſſage is at the concluſion of Lilly, the aſtrologer's " Life of Charles I." " King Charles being dead, and ſome fooliſh citizens going a whoring after his picture, or image, formerly ſet up in the Old Exchange, the parliament made bold to take it down, and to engrave in its place theſe words: " Exit Tyrannus Regum ultimus, Anno Libertatis Angliæ reſtitutæ primo, Anno Dom. 1648, Jan. 30. For my part, I do believe he was not the worſt, but the moſt unfortunate of kings."

Fixa polis, vidit quanta sub nocte jaceret
Nostra dies, risitque sui ludibria trunci*.
LUCAN.

HENRICA MARIA, &c. *Daniel Mytens p. Jac. Delphius sc. sh.*

MARIA AUGUSTA, &c. *G. Hondthorst p. Soutman invenit, Suyderhoef sc.* 1643; *sh.*

HENRIETTA MARIA; *Vandyck p. P. Soutman effigiavit; J. Suyderhoef sc. large h. sh. fine.*

HENRICA MARIA; *Vandyck p. Glover sc.* 1640.

HENRICA MARIA; *an etching; Vandyck p. a laurel branch in her hand.*

HENRIETTA MARIA, consort to king Charles I. *Vandyck p.*

HENRIETTA MARIA; *a head only, unfinished; Vandyck p. Hollar f. 4to.*

HENRIETTA MARIA; *richly adorned; Vandyck p. Faithorne sc. h. sh. fine.*

HENRIETTA MARIA; *Vandyck p. P. de Jode sc. sh.*

HENRIETTA MARIA; *Vandyck p. P. a Gunst. sc. whole length; large h. sh. This belongs to a set of ten whole lengths on imperial half sheets, engraved chiefly from the Wharton collection. The original is at Houghton.*

HENRIETTA MARIA; *Van Voerst sc.*

HEN-

* Various and contradictory have been the reports of the diſpoſal of the dead body of Charles I. It was, doubtleſs, interred in the collegiate church of Windſor; but was, by many, ſuppoſed to have been removed from the place of interment. It has been even ſaid, that it was privately taken up, and buried under the gallows at Tyburn ‖. This is ſufficiently diſproved, in "The "Hiſtory and Antiquities of Windſor," where we are informed that the king's coffin, with his name inſcribed upon it, was certainly ſeen by Mr Sewel, a man of probity, and ſeveral of his friends, when the royal vault was opened to inter a ſtill-born child of the princeſs of Denmark, afterwards queen Anne. &c. "The Hiſt. and Antiq. of Windſor," printed at Eton, 1749, 4to. p. 362. 428. See alſo Echard's "Hiſt. of England," book 2. paragr. penult. third edit.

‖ See the "Secret Hiſt. of the Calve's-head Club," p. 14.

QUEEN
Queen Consort
to
King Charles
the First.
HENRIETTA

HENRIETTA MARIA, *sitting; Pallas standing by her; Hollar f. h. sh.*

HENRIETTA MARIA; *half length; crown on a table, unfinished; Hollar f. h. sh.*

HENRIETTA MARIA, *Hollar f.* 1641, *large* 8*vo.*

HENRIETTA MARIA; *oval; Hollar f.* 12*mo.*

There are two whole lengths which resemble Henrietta Maria; one an anonymous octavo, belonging to a set of dresses by Hollar; and the other a half sheet, engraved by Ant. de Baillue, after Vandyck. It is inscribed "Sancta Maria Magdalena."

HENRIETTA MARIA; *Faithorne f. Hood, &c.*

HENRIETTA MARIA, *in a T for deeds, by Faithorne, but without his name.*

HENRICA MARIA, &c. *small* 4*to.*

HENRIETTA MARIA; *Loggan sc.*

HENRIETTA MARIA, and the three goddesses; *N. Van Horst inv. Cor. Galle f.* 4*to.*

HENRIETTA MARIA; *P. S. (Peter Stent) exc. octogon;* 12*mo.*

HENRIETTA MARIA; *Stent; h. sh.*

HENRIETTE MARIE, par la grace, &c. *large* 4*to.*

HENRIETTE MARIE, &c. *Moncornet exc. small* 4*to. This belongs to a numerous set of heads of illustrious persons, by Moncornet.*

HENRIETTA MARIA, *on horseback; H. David f. large h. sh.*

Though the beauty and spirit of this amiable princess merited all the tenderness which the king her husband had for her; her judgment by no means deserved that deference which he paid to it. She was quick in her resentment, and rash in her resolves; and frequently precipitated that unfortunate monarch into such measures, as his natural prudence and moderation would have carefully declined. Whoever sees her charming

portrait,

portrait at Windsor, will cease to admire at her great influence over the king*. See the reign of Charles II.

PRINCES, and PRINCESSES, of the ROYAL FAMILY.

CHARLES, the first born son of Charles and Henrietta, an infant, *who died soon after his birth.* The portrait is in a little book engraved by Hollar and Vaughn, in which are also the portraits of the king, queen, prince Charles, Mary, James, Elizabeth, Anne, and Henry in his cradle.

> He happier yet, who, privileg'd by fate
> To shorter labour and a lighter weight,
> Receiv'd but yesterday the gift of breath,
> Order'd to-morrow to return to death. PRIOR.

CHARLES, Prince of Wales, *very young*; *W. Vaillant f. small 4to. mezz. This is after Vandyck.*

CAROLUS, Princeps, &c. *Vandyck p. P. de Jode exc. in armour, 4to. This is done with great exactness from the original at Windsor.*

CHARLES, Prince of Wales, *half length, inscribed* Carolus II. &c. *Vandyck p. Hollar f.* 1649, *h. sh. The view in this print is Richmond castle, and the green before it, according to Vertue's manuscript.*

Prince CHARLES; *Will. Dobson p. Voerst sc. h. sh.*

CAROLUS, Princeps; *C. Van Dalen sc. 4to.*

CHARLES, prince of Wales; *Hollar f.* 12*mo.*

Prince

* Henrietta Maria appeared as a ſpectator at the coronation of the king her huſband, as her bigotry would not permit her to be preſent at our church-ceremonies on that occaſion. It was demanded to have the ſolemnity performed by the biſhop of her own religion. This is not, I believe, mentioned by any of our hiſtorians. The paſſage is in Sir John Finet's "Philoxenis." See p. 169, 170, 171, of that book.

CHARLES I. CLASS 1.

Prince CHARLES; *G. G. (Geo. Glover) sc. small 12mo.*

CHARLES, prince of Wales, *on horseback. Sold by J. Hinde; h. sh.*

Charles was a prince of uncommon pregnancy of genius, and of many amiable qualities. He began early to know misfortunes, and was almost as early seduced by indolence and pleasure. Such was the gaiety of his temper, that his friends may be rather said to suffer for, than sympathize with him; as they ever felt more for him than he did for himself. He was so much a slave to pleasure, that he never left those devious paths into which he wandered in his youth.

JAMES, *duke of York, playing at Tennis, spectators in the court; M. Merian f.*

It is neither a far-fetched, nor an over-strained metaphor, which I shall borrow from the print before me, and call James himself the *tennis-ball of fortune.* If we take a cursory view of his life, we shall find that he was seldom, or never at rest. Before the death of his father, he was continually hurried to different parts of the kingdom, according to the various fortunes of that prince. After the death of Charles, we see him in Holland, France, Germany, and other countries: now he is an officer in the French army, then a commander in the English fleet. When his brother was in possession of the throne, he was tossed about by faction; and soon after he took possession of it himself, he was driven to France, and thence, by the impulse of Lewis XIV. to venture his last stake in Ireland. He was at length thrown into a state prison *,

* He, in his melancholy hours, has been heard to compare the palace of St Germains to a prison.

at St Germains, where he ended his restless life.

JAMES, Duke of York; *Faithorne excud. 4to.*

JAMES, Duke of York, *in armour, octogon frame, small 4to* *.

JAMES, Duke of York, Commander of the most honourable Society of the Artillery Men; *William Vaughan sc. This neat and very rare print is in the Collection of Sir William Musgrave, Bart. I never heard of another proof.*

JAMES, Duke of York; *a very beautiful French print; a sash on his armour.*

HENRY of Oatlands †, *commonly styled the duke of Gloucester.*—His portrait is in the book before described.

The duke of Gloucester, at the king's last interview with his children, discovered an understanding and sensibility far beyond his years. The solemn advice of his father sunk deep into his mind; and his conduct in life was much more conformed to it, than the conduct of either of his brothers. After the king's death, it was advised by one of Cromwell's friends, "that he should be bound out to some good "trade, that so he might get his bread honest-"ly ‡." He was, however, permitted, or rather forced,

* The duke of York, when young, is faid to have been very like his father; "So like he is, fays Sir Francis Wortley ||, that we may invert that *royal* epi-"thet given to his father, Jacobiffimus Carolus, to Caroliffimus Jacobus." There feems to be more of conceit than truth in this obfervation, which is juft as witty as Ovid's

"Semibovemque virum, femivirumque bovem."

† So called from Oatlands in Surry, the place of his birth. This was part of the jointure of Henrietta Maria, and one of the twenty-four palaces of Charles I. A magnificent gate which belonged to it is ftill remaining. It was the work of Inigo Jones, and is, or was, at the upper end of the duke of Newcaftle's fine terrace.

‡ See South's "Sermons," p. 448.

|| "Characters and Elegies," p. 7.

forced, to leave the kingdom with very slender accommodations, to follow the fortunes of the royal family, who were then miserable dependents on the crown of France. See the next reign.

MARIA, Filia Caroli Regis; *Vandyck p. Queebooren, (or Queboren) sc.*

MARY, Princess of Orange, *Vandyck p.* "*Coussin del.* "*& sc.*" *in manuscript; whole length; a dog on a carpet; a Dutch mezz.*

MARIA, Caroli Magnæ Brit. & Hib. Regis Filia primo-genita; *G. Hondthorst p. Suyderhoef sc.* 1643; *sh. fine.*

MARIA, &c. *Backer p. Jacobus Lutma f. h. sh.*

MARIA, &c. *Hanneman p. Danckers sc.* 1640: *h. sh.*

The Princess MARY, *holding a basket of flowers, a mezzotinto, by Vertue, who had no talent for that kind of engraving. The print has no inscription.*

MARIA domina, fil. Car. regis, nata 1631; *P. de Jode sc. 4to.*

MARIE, princess de la Grande Bretagne; *Moncornet exc. 4to.*

MARY, princess of Orange, eldest daughter of king Charles I. and mother to king William III. *Vandyck p. Faithorne (jun.) f. mezz.*

MARY, princess of Orange, *standing; Hollar f.* 1641; *4to.*

GULIELMUS et MARIA, principes Aurant. *Miereveldius p. Delffius sc. two prints; large h. sh.*

WILLIAM and MARY, prince and princess of Orange, *two whole lengths in one print, by Hollar, who also did them both in two neat small ovals in one plate, dated* 1641. It appears from this date, that the princess was in the tenth year of her age, when she was contracted in marriage.

WILLIAM and MARY, prince and princess of Orange; *W. Marshall sc. two small ovals in one plate.*

WILLIAM and MARY, &c. *sold by Peake; small h. sh.*

WILLIAM and MARY, &c. *two whole lengths hand in hand, standing; their parents sitting; the Holy Ghost and three angels over the heads of the young prince and princess; Isaac Isaacksen p. R. a Persyn sc. et lusit; sh.*

There is a double portrait of the prince and princess of Orange at Lord Stafford's, at Wentworth-castle. It is supposed to have been painted by Hanneman.

The princess of Orange, who was esteemed the most fortunate of the family of Charles I. had, from the goodness and tenderness of her nature, a deep share in the miseries of all the royal family. She was more than a sister to the king her brother; she was the friend of his adversity *. She was a conspicuous proof, that the mild virtues are not inconsistent with fortitude; as she bore the loss of a father and a husband, whom she intirely loved, with patience, and even magnanimity. She came into England to congratulate her brother upon his restoration, and died soon after her arrival, of the small-pox. She was interred in Henry the Seventh's Chapel, the 31st of Dec. 1660 †.

The LADY ELIZABETH, holding a squirrel; *R. Vaughan sc. whole length; 4to.*—See the Interregnum.

The

* See "Hist. of Independency," part IV. p. 99.
† Fenton's "Observations on Waller."

The Effigies of the Lady Anna,
who was borne y^e 7.th of March 1636,
baptized y^e 30.th of y^e same month in the
yeare of our Lord god .1637

The princess Elizabeth, in her childhood, discovered a maturity of judgment rarely seen in women. She could hold a conversation with her father upon persons and things, and sympathized with him in his misfortunes. The troubles and death of the king are supposed to have put an early period to her life. She died at Carisbrook Castle, the eighth of September, 1650, in the fifteenth year of her age, and was buried at Newport, in the Isle of Wight. I have seen it asserted in print, that she was bound apprentice to a glover of that place, and worked at his trade; but this is sufficiently contradicted by Fuller *.

The LADY ANNA (daughter of Charles I.) *died the eighth of December* 1640; 4*to.*

When the princess Anne lay upon her deathbed, and nature was almost spent, she was desired by one of her attendants to pray. She said that she was not able to say her long prayer, meaning the Lord's Prayer, but she would say her short one: "Lighten mine eyes, O Lord, "that I sleep not the sleep of death." The little innocent had no sooner pronounced these words, than she expired. She was not quite four years of age.

HENRIETTA ANNE, youngest daughter of Charles I. See the next reign.

DOUBLE PORTRAITS, FAMILY PIECES, &c.

CHARLES I. and his Queen; *Vandyck p. R. Van Voerst sc. Lond.* 1634; *a large sheet. The*

 queen

* "Worthies in Weſtminſter," p. 239.

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queen holds a chaplet of laurel in one hand, and a branch in the other.

CAROLUS et HENRIETTA MARIA; *Vandyck p. G. Vertue sc. large sh. This is from the retouched plate of Van Voerst.*

CHARLES I. and his Queen; *Vandyck p. C. J. Visscher exc. large sh. Copied from Van Voerst.*

The original was at Somerset House; but most of the pictures which were there have been removed to Kensington and Hampton Court.

CHARLES I. and his Queen; *two small ovals, after Vandyck; a head-piece by Vertue, in the fine edition of Waller's Works, in 4to.*

CHARLES I. and HENRIETTA MARIA; *two ovals in one plate; Hollar f.* 1641.

CAROLUS et HENRIETTA, &c. *the king sitting; the prince of Wales, very young, standing at his right hand; Vandyck p. sh. mezz.*

CHARLES I. and the Prince of Wales; *G. Glover f. whole lengths; 8vo.*

CHARLES I. and his Queen, *sitting; prince Charles, very young, standing at his knee; the duke of York, an infant, on hers; Cooper exc. 4to. mezz.*

The original, by Vandyck, is now at the Queen's House: it was engraved in a large plate by Baron.

King CHARLES's three children; *Vandyck p. Strange sc.* 15½ *inches, by* 17½.—The original is at Kensington.

CHARLES I. and three of his sons, *whole lengths; sold by Stent, poorly engraved.*

HENRIETTA MARIA, and three of her children. "The Princess Mary was born the fourth of Nov. "1631; the lady Elizabeth born the twenty-ninth "of Dec. 1635; the lady Anna born the seven-"teenth of March, 1637; baptized the thirtieth

"of

" of the same month, 1637; died Dec. 8, 1640;" *whole lengths; h. sh. Sold by Garrett.*

Five children of CHARLES I. *with a large dog; Vandyck p. Tompson exc. sh. mezz. This print was afterwards sold by Cooper.*

Five children of CHARLES I. *Vandyck p. Ricardus Cooper sc.* 1762; *large sh.*

This, and the next above, are after an excellent original in the collection of the earl of Portmore. The picture at Burleigh House, which is similar to it, is a copy by Henry Stone, one of Vandyck's best scholars. The infantine character in the youngest child is finely expressed.

The royal progenie of CHARLES I. *In the same plate, is the family of the king and queen of Bohemia; Will Pass sc. sh.*

CHARLES I. his queen and progeny. *Sold by C. Wildenberch at the globe, at St Marlen's* *; *large sh.*

CHARLES I. and his royal progeny; *R. P. (Robert Peake) exc. The portrait of the queen is not in this; large sh.*

The royal progeny of CHARLES I. *in six ovals. In the last are the heads of the duke and dutchess of Albemarle. This was done in the reign of Charles II. large 4to* †.

CHARLES I. and II. with their queens; the duke and dutchess of York; the princess of Orange; the lady Elizabeth, and the duke of Gloucester; the duke of Anjou (afterwards duke of Orleans); the princess Henrietta; and the duke and dutchess o Albemarle; *much in the manner of Faithorne, in six ovals, very scarce, h. sh.*

CHARLES I. and his queen; Henry Frederic, prince of Orange, and his princess; with William and Mary, their son and daughter-in-law, *joining hands;*

* Magdalen's.

† There is a half sheet print similar to it, with eight ovals. In this queen Catharine is in a chariot on the sea.

oblong h. sh. In the "History of Henry Frederic," in High Dutch, fol.

CHARLES I. *sitting in parliament; 8vo.*

CHARLES I. *with eighteen other small heads of the loyalists. Frontispiece to Lloyd's "Memoirs," &c, fol.* 1668. *Another from the same plate, with the addition of three heads.*

CHARLES I. *with eighteen heads of the loyalists; Henry Playford invt. J. Nutting sc. h. sh.*

CHARLES I. Fairfax and Cromwell, *neatly engraved, in one plate; R. Hoejus exc. oblong h. sh.*

THE PALATINE FAMILY, &c.

ELIZABETHA, Bohemiæ regina, *Æt.* 33. *Miereveldius p. Gul. Jaques Delph. sc. sh.*

ELIZABETH, queen of Bohemia; *Mierevelt p. Faber f. large h. sh.*

ELIZABETHA, Bohemiæ regina, *Æt.* 35; *G. a Honthorst p. R. a Voerst sc. sh. This fine print was engraved by command of Charles the First.*

ELIZABETHA, Bohemiæ regina; *Stent*; 4to. See the reign of James I. and the Interregnum.

Her portrait, by Cornelius Jansen, is at Ditchley.

The king and queen of Bohemia, and their family, *without inscription. The king appears to be in years, and melancholy; he is represented sitting with his queen, under some trees. The eldest son stands by the queen, the youngest child is playing with a rabbit; sh. very scarce.*

The king and queen of Bohemia, and their descendants. *C. Vischer exc. large; oblong; h. sh.*

FREDERICK HENRY, son of the Palsgrave; *Delaram sc.*

FRE-

FREDERICK HENRY, "eldest son of the king of "Bohemia;" *motto*, "Mediis tranquillus in Undis," 1629. *4to, scarce. It is engraved in the manner of Van Voerst.*

He was drowned in January, 1629, in the fifteenth year of his age.

CHARLES, second son of the king of Bohemia; *T. Hollman f. whole length.*

CHARLES LEWIS, count Palatine; *Vandyck p. J. Payne sc. a head only, without his name; small 4to.*

CAROLUS LUDOVICUS, &c. *Vandyck p.* 1641, *Bernard f. h. sh.*

His portrait by Vandyck is in the collection of Mr Methuen.

CHARLES LEWIS, &c, *R. a Voerst sc.* See the Interregnum.

Charles Lewis, eldest surviving son of the king of Bohemia, came into England at eighteen years of age, and was honoured with the garter. Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he left the king at York, and went into Holland. The next year 1643. he returned to England; and while his brothers were exposing their persons in battles and sieges, he very prudently paid his court to the parliament, "joined the two houses at Westminster, "and sat in the assembly of divines *." He was restored to the Lower Palatinate in 1648, upon condition of his quitting all right and title to the Upper. See the Interregnum.

PRINCE RUPERT; *Vandyck p. in armour; Stent; p. sh.*

ROBER-

* See Collier's "Eccles. Hist." vol. II. p. 854.

CHARLES I. CLASS I.

ROBERTUS princeps *, comes Palatinus; *Vandyck p. Hen. Sayers sc. h. sh.*

ROBERT, &c. *sold by Jenner, h. sh. Another sold by Jenner, 4to. ships in both.*

Prince RUPERT; *Guli. Dobson p. Faithorne sc. h. sh. A copy by T. Chambars; 4to.* See Class VII.

Princeps RUPERTUS, equitum dux; *Hollar f.* 1643; *small 4to. Another by the same hand; a small oval.*

Prince Rupert and his brother Maurice are both in one picture, at Coombe Abbey.

Prince Rupert came over from Holland to the assistance of the king his uncle, about the time of his erecting the royal standard at Nottingham. He possessed, in a high degree, that kind of courage which is better to attack than defend; and is less adapted to the land service than that of the sea, where precipitate valour is in its element. He seldom engaged but he gained the advantage, which he generally lost by pursuing it too far. He was better qualified to storm a citadel, or even mount a breach, than patiently to sustain a siege; and would have furnished an excellent hand to a general of a cooler head. He surrendered the city of Bristol to Sir Thomas Fairfax, almost as soon as he appeared before it; upon which the king deprived him of all his commissions. See more of him in the next reign.

PRINCE MAURICE, third son of the king of Bohemia, entered into the service of Charles I. about the same time with his brother. He was not of so active and fierce a nature as Rupert; but knew better how to pursue any advantages gained over the enemy. He wanted a little of his brother's fire, and Rupert a great deal of his phlegm. He

* He was popularly called Prince Robert.

He laid siege to several places in the West, and took Exeter and Dartmouth. His most signal exploit was the victory at Lansdown. His portrait is in the family-piece before described. The late Mr West had original paintings of him and prince Rupert, by Gerard Honthorst.

ELISABETHA, Frederici Bohemiæ regis com. Palat. et Elect. S. R. I. filia natu maxima.

" Fortunæ domitrix, Augusti maxima regis
" Filia, Paladii grandis alumna chori;
" Naturæ labor, hoc vultu spectatur Eliza,
" Et faciem fati vim superantis habet.
" Exulat, et terras quas nunc sibi vendicat Ister,
" Jure, patrocinio, spe, putat esse suas.
" Si patriis Cæsar titulis succensuit, illud
" Frangere debebat Cæsaris arma caput."

Caspar Barlæus.

h. sh. Another, 8vo. exactly copied from the former; C. Queborinus sc.

These prints would perhaps be more properly placed in the next reign. They are placed here, as mention is made of the other princesses of the Palatine family.

This admirable lady was one of the most extraordinary women that we read of in history. She corresponded with the celebrated Des Cartes, who was regarded as the Newton of his time, upon the most difficult and abstruse subjects *. That philosopher tells her, in the dedication of his " Principia," which he addressed to her, that she was the only person he had met with, who perfectly understood his works †. Christina,

* See Boyle's " Excellency of Theology," p. 29.

† Voltaire tells us that Schotten (or Schooten) in Holland, and Format in France, were the only men that underſtood Des Cartes's geometry, in his own time. Letter XIV. concerning the Engliſh nation.

tina, queen of Sweden, from whom she received several slights, was extremely envious of her knowledge. William Penn, the famous legislator, of Pensylvania, had many conferences with her upon Quakerism, of which she entertained a favourable opinion. He has published several of her letters to him in his "Travels *." She is sometimes styled "The abbess of Hervorden," a protestant nunnery in Germany, over which she presided.

The princess LOUISA has much the same title to the first class of female artists, that her sister has to that of the learned ladies. Her paintings are highly esteemed by the curious; not only for their rarity, but their merit; and are to be seen in foreign cabinets with the works of the greatest masters. Gerard Honthorst had the honour of instructing the queen of Bohemia and her family in the art of painting: of these the greatest proficients were Louisa, and the princess Sophia, her sister. In 1664, Louisa turned Roman Catholic, and was made abbess of Maubuisson, at Ponthoise, near Paris. *Ob.* 1709, *Æt.* 86. There is a portrait of her in a straw hat, at Wilton, by Gerard Honthorst.

The princess SOPHIA, who was a daughter and mother of a king †, was herself mistress of every qualification requisite to adorn a crown. It has been observed of these three illustrious sisters, "that the first was the most learned, the "second the greatest artist, and the third the most "accomplished lady in Europe." Their portraits are in the family-piece above described; and another

* In "George Fox, his Journal," Lond. 1694. fol. is a letter of his to her, with her answer.

† George I.

other of the princess Sophia, who lived to a very advanced age, belongs to the reign of Anne.

There is a limning of this princess at Kensington.

CLASS II.

GREAT OFFICERS OF STATE, AND OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

See an account of the lords-keepers in the Class of Lawyers.

JAMES LEY, earl of Marlborough, was lord high-treasurer in the beginning of this reign. He was removed, under a pretence of his great age, to make room for Sir Richard Weston. Lord Clarendon observes *, that five noble persons, who had been in this slippery office, were living at the same time. See the preceding reign, Class VI. Promot. 22 Dec. 22 Jac. I.

BISHOP JUXON, a man of a mild and unambitious character, had the treasurer's staff thrust into his hand by his friend archbishop Laud. He acted with great prudence and moderation in this troublesome office, at a very critical time. He was well qualified for it by his abilities, and no less by his patience, which he was often called upon to exercise. His head is described in the Class of Clergymen. Promot. Mar. 1635-6.

FRANCIS, Lord Cottington; *one of the Illustrious Heads. In the possession of Francis Cottington, Esq. There is a head of him in Lord Clarendon's "History *."*

Lord

* Vol. I. 8vo. p. 47.

Lord Cottington, who was chancellor and under-treasurer of the exchequer, and master of the court of wards in this reign, was, during the civil wars, constituted lord high-treasurer *; but does not appear to have acted in that office. In the reign of James I. he was long resident in Spain, and had much of the Spanish solemnity in his air and aspect. He had the greatest command of his temper and countenance; could say the pleasantest things with the gravest face; and was as great a master of dissimulation, as he was of humour. He, from experience, had a great knowledge of mankind; had a head fertile in expedients to procure money for the king; and raised the revenue of the court of wards higher than it was ever known in any former period. Having acquired an affluent fortune, he retired, towards the close of his life, to Valladolid, in Spain, where he died about the year 1651, in the 77th year of his age.

HENRICUS, comes Manchester, &c. *a small oval*; 12*mo*.

HENRICUS, comes Manchester, custos privati sigili; *Van Hove sc.* 12*mo*. *Before his book, intitled,* "*Manchester al Mundo, or Meditations on Life and* "*Death.*"

The fifteenth edition of this book was printed 1690. See the former reign, Class II. and VI.

ROBERTUS BARTUE †, earl of Lindsey, and his son Montague Bartue, successively lord high-chamberlains. Their heads are with those of the Men of the Sword.

THO.

* Birch's "Lives of Illuſtrious Perſons," &c. vol. II. p. 28.

† The name is ſo ſpelt on almoſt all the prints of him, but it is generally written Vertie.

FRANCIS
LORD COTTINGTON.

THOMAS HOWARD, earl of Arundel, (earl-marshal); *Rubens p. Houbraken sc.* 1743. *Illust. Head.* Promot. Sept. 1621.

The original was in the possession of Dr Mead, but is now in the possession of lord Carlisle.

THOMAS HOWARDUS, &c. *Vandyck p. Vorsterman sc. large 4to.*

THOMAS HOWARD, &c. *Vandyck p. Hollar f. h. sh.*

The original picture is at lord Besborough's at Roehampton.

THOMAS, dominus Arundel; *oval; Hollar f. h. sh.*

THOMAS, earl of Arundel, *on horseback*; *Hollar f.* 1647; *h. sh.*

THOMAS, earl of Arundel, *in armour. Mich. Jan. Mir. p. S. Passæus sc.*

Comes ARUNDELIUS, *a Rubenio memoriter designatus, &c. Kraffi f. aqua forti, h. sh.*

THOMAS HOWARD, et Aletheia Talbot, Arundelliæ et Surriæ comites. *The earl is pointing to Madagascar on a terrestrial globe, where he had some thoughts of making a settlement; near the globe is the famous head of Homer, which belonged to Dr Mead, and was bought by the earl of Exeter* †; *Vandyck p. Vorsterman fecit; large h. sh.*

THOMAS HOWARD, et Aletheia Talbot, &c. *Vandyck p. Hollar f. h. sh.*

THOMAS, earl of Arundel, and his son Henry, baron Mowbray; *two small ovals in one plate; Hollar f. scarce.*

THOMAS HOWARD, earl of Arundel, and his family; *Philip Fruytiers f.* 1643; *Vertue sc. large sh.*

The

† His lordship has given it to the British Museum.

The painting is in the possession of the dowager of the last earl of Stafford *, who gave it to the British Museum.

The earl of Arundel intended to have a family-piece painted by Vandyck, like the famous one at Wilton; and he actually drew a design for it, which was never executed. Fruytiers did a small picture after it, from which Vertue engraved the plate †. In the print is represented the shield which the great duke of Tuscany presented to the earl of Surry, before he entered the lists in honour of the fair Giraldine. This shield was in the possession of the last earl of Stafford, who in his lifetime, made a present of it to the duke of Norfolk.

Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel, was employed in several embassies in this, and the former reign. He acquired in Italy an elegant taste for painting and architecture; and above all for ancient statues, of which he was passionately fond. He employed collectors in most parts of Europe; and sent even into Greece, whence he received several valuable fragments of antiquity. He loved the company of antiquaries and virtuosi, and was himself more a virtuoso than a scholar. His time was so much engrossed by his favourite amusements, that he had

* The anonymous print of Baccio Bandinelli, the celebrated ſculptor, painter, and architect, ſitting in his ſhop, with ſeveral ſtatues and fragments of ſculpture about him, has been miſtaken for a portrait of the earl of Arundel. It was engraved from the painting at Windſor by Coreggio, whoſe portraits are extremely rare. The print is known by the medals on the table, and the coloſſal head and trunk of a female ſtatue near it. I have been informed, that Vandergucht gave Armſtrong the picture and print-ſeller, four pounds for a firſt impreſſion of this print. Mr John Barnard gave three guineas for the fine proof in his collection.

† "Anecdotes of Painting," vol. II. p. 84, 2d edit.

had seldom leisure or inclination to visit the court. Like the Italians, he seems to have looked upon such as had no taste for the arts, as Goths and barbarians, and used to say that "he that could not design a little, would never make an honest man *." He would have spoken more to the purpose, if he had said, that he would never make an accomplished man. He was the first of his countrymen that introduced uniformity of building, and is esteemed the father of the virtu in England. He died in Italy, 14 Sept. 1646. See Class VII.

HENRICUS, comes Arundelliæ, &c. *Vandyck p. P. Lombart sc. h. sh.*

Henry, earl of Arundel, son of the former, was father of earl Thomas, who was re-instated in the dukedom of Norfolk, which had been forfeited by the attainder of Thomas Howard, his great-grandfather, in the reign of Elizabeth. He was also father of Cardinal Howard. *Ob.* 17 April, 1652. See HENRY, baron of Mowbray, &c. in the next Class.

GEORGE VILLIERS, duke of Buckingham (lord high-admiral); *C. Johnson p. Houbraken sc. Illust. Head. At Somerset House.*

I have good reason to believe, that this is not genuine.

GEORGE VILLIERS, &c. *C. Johnson p.* 8vo.

GEORGE VILLIERS, duke of Buckingham; *a fine large head; W. Jaques Delph: sc. A copy of the same, in Sir Hen. Wotton's "Remains;" Dolle sc. another in* 4to.

* See Evelyn's "Sculptura," chap. v. p. 95. third edit.

This print by Jaques is more like the originals of him than any others that I have seen, except the eyes which have much less life.

GEORGE VILLIERS, &c. *engraved by Faithorne, without hatching, in the manner of Mellan.*

GEORGE VILLIERS, &c. *Moncornet exc. small 4to.*

There is an excellent whole length of him by Vandyck, at the duke of Queensberry's, at Amesbury. His portrait is also at Gorhambury.

"The right high, and right mighty prince, "GEORGE VILLIERS, duke, marquis, and earl of "Buckingham; earl of Coventry, viscount Villiers, "baron of Waddon; lord high-admiral of England, "Ireland, and the principality of Wales; governor "of all the castles and sea-forts, and of the royal "navy; master of the horse to his majesty; lord "warden, chancellor, and admiral of the Cinque "Ports, and the members thereof; constable of the "castle of Dover; justice in Eyre of all his majes-"ties forests, parks, and chaces on this side the ri-"ver Trent; constable of the royal castle of Wind-"sor; gentleman of the king's bed-chamber; coun-"sellor of estate of the kingdoms of England, Scot-"land, and Ireland; knight of the most noble or-"der of the garter; lord-president of the council of "war; chancellor of the university of Cambridge; "and lord-general of his majesty's forces in the isle "of Rhee." *Stent, 4to.*

It is no wonder that such a pageant as this, decorated with almost every title and honour that two kings could bestow upon him, should be the butt of envy. He was murdered by Felton, the 23d of August, 1628.

ALGER-

ALGERNOON PIERCY (or PERCY), Earl of Northumberland; *Vandyck p. Houbraken sc. Illust. Head. In the collection of the earl of Essex.*

At Hatfield House is a picture of the earl; Anne Cecil, his first lady; and his eldest daughter, by Vandyck.

ALGERNOON PIERCY, Earl of Northumberland; *in armour; collar of the garter.*

"ALGERNON PIERCY, Earl of Northumberland, "&c. admiral and general of his majesty's army "and fleet, for this expedition, 1640;" *4to.*

This was the expedition against the Scots; but the earl falling sick, the command was given to the earl of Strafford.

ALGERNON PIERCY, &c. *Stent*; *4to.*

Algernon, Earl of Northumberland, was, for his knowledge and prudence in naval affairs, in 1637, advanced to the dignity of lord high-admiral: he having, the year before, with a fleet of sixty sail, taken and sunk all the Dutch fishing busses employed upon the British coasts. He was lofty in his carriage, and as elevated in his sentiments of liberty. Thinking that the condition of a nobleman under a despotic government, was only a more splendid slavery, he sided with the patriotic junto, with a view of curbing the power of the king; and was at length carried by the tide of faction much farther than he intended to go. His commission of lord high-admiral was revoked by his majesty in 1642, and he was succeeded by the earl of Warwick. *Ob.* 13 Oct. 1668. Promot. 1637.

ROBERT RICH, Earl of Warwick (lord high-admiral); *Vandyck p. Houbraken sc.* 1747; *Illust. Head.*

Head. In the collection of the earl of Hardwick.

ROBERT, Earl of Warwick; *Vandyck p. Vertue sc. 8vo.*

ROBERT, Earl of Warwick; *Hollar f.* 1642; *lr sh.*

ROBERT RICH, &c. *whole length; 4to.*

ROBERT, Earl of Warwick, and Lord Rich of Leeze *; *in armour; scarf; sold by Wm Peake; 4to.*

Promot. 1642. The Earl of Warwick, elder brother to the Earl of Holland, was handsome in his person, and sprightly and facetious in his conversation. He had some knowledge in naval affairs, and the openness of his disposition recommended him to the seamen; but he was not completely qualified for the office of high-admiral. He was a great friend and patron of puritan divines, and one of their constant hearers: and he was not content with hearing long sermons in their congregation only, but he would have them repeated at his own house †. Yet all this seems to have had but little effect upon him, as he still continued to be licentious in his morals ‡. *Ob.* 19 April, 1658, *Æt.* 71.

GREAT OFFICERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

JAMES STUART, DUKE of RICHMOND and LENOX (lord-steward of the household); *Vandyck*

* Leeze, where the Earl of Warwick reſided, was one of the fineſt ſeats in the kingdom. Mr Knightly, a gentleman of Northamptonſhire, told the Earl "that he had good reaſon to make ſure of heaven; as he would be a "great loſer in changing ſo charming a place for hell." See Calamy's "Ser-"mon at his Funeral."

† See Calamy's "Sermon at his Funeral."

‡ Clarendon, ii. p. 210.

dyck p. Houbraken sc. 1740. *In the collection of Sir Paul Methuen; Illust. Head.*

JAMES STUART, duke of Richmond, &c. 8*vo. In Clarendon's "History."*

JAMES STUART, &c. *G. Geldorp p. Voerst sc.* 4*to.*

This was done when he was a gentleman of the bed-chamber. His portrait is in the gallery at Gorhambury.

James, son of Esme Stuart, duke of Richmond, was nearly allied to Charles I. and much and deservedly in his esteem. He had the sincerest affection for the king his master, and was one of the noblemen who offered to suffer in his stead. The whole tenor of his behaviour to that prince, and his extreme regret for his death, shew that he was much in earnest in offering to be a vicarious victim for him. He died, as it is supposed, of the effects of grief *, the 30th of March, 1655. Promot. 1640. Cr. duke, 1641.

WILLIELMUS, comes Pembrochiæ, &c. *Mytens p. R. a Voerst sc.* 1633; *large h. sh. There is a copy of this in Lord Clarendon's "History;"* 8*vo.*

In the great room at Wilton, is a whole length of him by Vandyck.

WILLIAM HERBERT, earl of Pembroke; *Vandyck p.* 8*vo.*

He was lord steward of the Household in this reign. See that of JAMES I.

PHILIP, earl of Montgomery, &c. lord-chamberlain; *S. Passæus sc.* 1626; 4*to.*

PHILIPPUS HERBERTUS, comes de Pembroke lord-chamberlain of the household; *Vandyck p. R. Van Voerst sc. h. sh.*

* Echard, p. 718.

PHILIP HERBERT, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, &c. *Hollar f. h. sh.*

PHILIP, earl of Pembroke, &c. *Hollar f. a small oval.*

PHILIP, earl of Pembroke; *a whole length; cloak; boots, &c.*

PHILIP, earl of Pembroke; *a whole length; hat and feather, &c. Sold by Walton; h. sh.*

PHILIP, earl of Pembroke; *Jo. E. f. 24to.*

There is a whole length of him, by Vandyck, at Pembroke House, in London. In the great room, at Wilton, is the following family piece.

PHILIP, earl of Pembroke, and his family.—*The two principal figures, sitting, are Philip, earl of Pembroke, and his lady. On the right hand stand their five sons, Charles, lord Herbert; Philip (afterwards lord Herbert;) William, James, and John. On the left, their daughter Anna Sophia, and her husband, Robert, earl of Caernarvon: before them, lady Mary, daughter of George, duke of Buckingham; and above, in the clouds, are two sons and a daughter, who died young; Vandyck p. Baron sc. 1740; large sh.*

Mr Walpole observes, that this picture, though damaged, would serve alone as a school of Vandyck *.

Philip, earl of Pembroke, wanted almost every accomplishment that his brother possessed †. Though fortune threw him into a court, he was very ill qualified to shine in that station. His character was rather that of a country 'squire, than a man of quality; as during

* "Anecdotes of Painting," vol. ii. p. 103, 2d edit.

† See the preceding reign, Class II.

Philip Earl of Pembroke &c.

A. Van Dyck. pin.

ing his retirement at Wilton, his only occupation and delight were with dogs and horses. He was choleric, boisterous, and absurd; and it has been observed of him, that when he was lord-chamberlain, he broke many wiser heads than his own. We have it upon record, that he broke his staff over the shoulders of May the poet, for being out of his place at a masque at court *. Butler has made himself merry with some of his absurdities. He was chosen knight of the shire for Berks, the sixteenth of April, 1649; and, though a peer, sat in the house of commons. *Ob.* † 23 Jan. 1649-50.

ROBERT DEVEREUX, earl of Essex, lord-chamberlain of the household. See a description of his portrait in the seventh class. Promot. 1641.

We are told by lord Clarendon ‡, that Philip, earl of Pembroke, had a quarrel with lord Mowbray, at a committee in the house of lords, that "an offer, or attempt of blows was made;" upon which the king sent for his staff, and gave it to the earl of Essex.

EDWARD SACKVILLE, earl of Dorset, lord-chamberlain; *Vandyck p. G. Vertue sc.* 1741. *In the possession of his grace the duke of Dorset; Illust. Head. Another, large oval, sold by Hind.*—His portrait is at Gorhambury.

EDWARD SACKVILLE, earl of Dorset; *Vandyck p. Vandergucht sc. 8vo.*

EDWARD SACKVILLE, Earl of Dorset; *Voerst sc. 4to.*

EDWARD SACKVILLE, Earl of Dorset; *Hollar f. a small oval.*

* "Biog. Britan." Artic. MAY, note (E).
† Whitlocke's "Memorials," p. 423.
‡ Vol. i. 8vo. p. 263.

Edward Sackville, earl of Dorset, was third son of Robert, earl of Dorset, and grand-son to the lord-treasurer in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. * He was one of the chief commanders of the forces sent to the assistance of the king of Bohemia, in 1626: and the next year, he succeeded lord Herbert, as ambassador to the court of France. In 1624, upon the death of his elder brother, he became earl of Dorset. In the beginning of the civil war, he was appointed lord-chamberlain to the king, having before served the queen in the like office. He was a man of eminent abilities, and seems to have been no less remarkable for his propensity to pleasure. His person was strong and beautiful, his eloquence flowing, and his courage fervid and clear. He gave a conspicuous proof of it at Edge Hill, by leading on the troops that recovered the royal standard; and in the former part of his life, by a duel with lord Bruce †; the event of which was the loss of his antagonist, a no less brave, but less fortunate man than himself; who was as well qualified to have done honour to his country, and who before the quarrel had been his most intimate friend ‡. *Ob.* 17 July, 1652.

JACOBUS, marchio ab Hamilton; *Vandyck p. Van Lisebetius sc. h. sh.*

JAMES, marquis of Hamilton, &c. master of the horse; *in armour*; *collar of the Garter*; *h. sh. Stent.*

JAMES

* See the reign of James, Class II.

† See "the Guardian," No. 129. and 133.

‡ Osborne informs us, that in a quarrel betwixt the Engliſh and the Scots at Croydon races, which had like to have ended in blood-ſhed, he was the only Engliſhman that ſided with the Scots; and that he deſerted his countrymen purely from his attachment to lord Bruce; hence it was that ſeveral of them declared their intention of killing *him* in the attack, who afterwards killed his deareſt friend.

JAMES, Marquis of Hamilton, on horseback, *sold by W. Webb; fine; l. h. sh.*

JAMES, Marquis of Hamilton; *Voerst sc.*

JAMES, Marquis of Hamilton; *Hollar f. small oval.*

JAMES, Marquis of Hamilton; *Marshall sc.*

JAMES, Duke of Hamilton; *R. White sc. h. sh. From Burnet's "Lives of the Hamiltons."*

There is a print of him by P. Huybrechts, but is very unlike.

JAMES, Marquis of Hamilton; *in Ward's, or Clarendon's "History;" 8vo.*

The Marquis of Hamilton *, who was at the head of the moderate presbyterians in Scotland, was much in the favour and confidence of Charles I. He was accused by his enemies of a design upon the king's life; but Charles gave so little credit to it, that he made no scruple of lying afterwards in the same bed-chamber with him, without using any precautions for his safety. He was so dilatory in his military proceedings, that he was strongly suspected of treachery to that prince, in whose cause he afterwards lost his life. In 1648, he invaded England with a numerous army, which was presently defeated by Cromwell and Lambert, the latter of whom took him prisoner. Beheaded the 9th of March, 1648-9.

His portrait is at Hampton Court. There is another at Hamilton House, or Palace, as it is called, in Scotland. At the same place is a portrait of his brother William, who was killed at the battle of Worcester, and of the duke, who fell in the duel with Lord Mohun.

CLASS

* Afterwards Duke.

CLASS III.

PEERS.

A DUKE.

GEORGE (second), DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, with his brother Francis, *in* * *one plate; wholè lengths; Vandyck p. Ja^t. Mc. Ardel f. mezz. sh.*

The young duke of Buckingham and his brother rose in arms for the king, near Kingston upon Thames, at the same time with the Earl of Holland. The earl's plan seems to have been very ill concerted; as this little body of men were instantly dispersed, and cut to pieces. Lord Francis Villiers was offered quarter, which he disdained to accept. His parts were no less promising than his brother's, and his personal beauty was still more extraordinary. This, as we are informed by Lloyd, occasioned "the enemy's "beastly usage of him, not fit to be mentioned†." *Ob.* 1648, *Æt.* 19. It was ordered by parliament, that Fairfax should have four hundred pounds per annum, out of the estates of the duke of Buckingham, and the lord Francis, his brother ‡.

MARQUISES.

JOHN PAWLET, Marquis of Winchester; *Hollar f. small oval.*

The

* The original, which is one of the moſt capital performances of Vandyck, is at the Queen's Houſe. A certain painter who was retiring, and viewing this admirable picture with the utmoſt energy of attention, was bluntly aſked by a perſon preſent, "Whether he had a mind to leave his eyes behind him?"

† "Memoirs," &c. fol. p. 678, 679.

‡ Walker's "Hiſt. of Independency," part ii. p. 196.

WILLIAM SEYMOUR Marquis
and Earl of HARTFORD

The marquis of Winchester made a garrison for the king, of his seat at Basing in Hampshire, which he defended with prodigious courage and resolution for two years. This stately palace, the plunder of which was valued at two hundred thousand pounds, was taken and levelled with the ground by Cromwell; and the action is numbered among his greatest exploits. The journal of the siege of Basing House *, is one of the most eventful pieces of history during the civil war. The marquis lies buried at Englefield in Berkshire, where he greatly enlarged the manor-house, the front of which bore a beautiful resemblance to a church organ, and was lately a singularly pleasing object to all that passed the road betwixt Reading and Newbury; but this fine front, I speak it with concern, is now no more. *Ob.* 1674. See the Interregnum, Class IX. Creat. by Edw. VI.

WILLIAM SEYMOUR, marquis and earl of Hertford; *Hollar f. small oval.*

WILLIAM SEYMOUR, &c. *In lord Clarendon's "History."*

The marquis of Hertford was, in the preceding reign, imprisoned in the tower for marrying Arabella Stuart, who was nearly allied to the royal family †. He was well bred, and eminently learned; and was by the king thought a proper person to be entrusted with the education of the heir to his crown. He had long devoted himself to retirement, which he well knew how to enjoy; and he enjoyed it the more for having formerly been at court. In the beginning of the civil war, he was torn from his beloved studies, and placed at the head Creat. 17 Car. I.

* Printed at Oxford, 1645.

† See ARABELLA, in "Biog. Britan."

head of an army, where he acquitted himself with courage and conduct. He, as well as the Roman Lucullus, is an instance that a man conversant with the muses might know how to fight and to conquer. He with only two troops of horse, and four thousand foot, bravely resisted the whole force of the earl of Bedford, which consisted of above seven thousand foot, besides horse and artillery. *Ob.* 4 Oct. 1660, having been restored to the dukedom of Somerset, in September the same year *.

WILLIAM CAVENDISH, marquis of Newcastle, &c. *Vandyck p.* 8*vo.*

GULIELMUS CAVENDISH, March. et Com. Novi Castri, &c. *Vorstermans f.* 4*to.*

See descriptions of other heads of him in the next division of this Class, and in the next reign.

Creat. 27 Oct. 1643. The marquis of Newcastle, who was also governor to the prince of Wales, was so attached to the muses, that he could not, like the marquis of Hertford, leave them behind him; he must carry them to the camp, and make Devenant, the poet-laureat, his lieutenant-general of the ordnance. Upon the eruption of the civil war, he raised a very considerable army in the northern counties, with which he was successful against the parliament forces, and defeated Ferdinando, lord Fairfax, at Adderton Moor: but his subsequent conduct has been justly censured, and seems to have contributed greatly to the ruin of the king's affairs. After the defeat of Marston Moor, he transported himself beyond the seas, and was, during the Interregnum, chiefly at Antwerp, where he amused

In June, 1643.

† Introduction to Anſtis's "Regiſter of the Garter."

The Right Honourable and truly Generous, Robert Veere Earle of Oxford, Lo Bulbeck, Sandford, and Scales: being the 23.th Earle of that Noble Family since the Conquest. He was slayne at the seidge of Mastrict, Anno 1632 and left issue two sons.

From a rare Print, in the Collection of James Bindley Esq.r

Published as the Act directs, Nov.r 1.1794, by W Richardson Castle Street, Leicester Square

amused himself with writing books. He was master of many accomplishments, and was much better qualified for a court, than a camp. He understood horsemanship, music, and poetry; but was a better horseman than musician, and a better musician than a poet. He died in December 1676. See the reign of CHARLES II.

EARLS.

ROBERT VERE, earl of Oxford, &c. *in armour; Stent; 4to.*

Robert Vere, earl of Oxford, after the example of several of his ancestors, addicted himself to arms. He, in the Low Countries, commanded a regiment in the service of the States. Having, on several occasions, given sufficient proofs of his valour, he was killed at the siege of Maestricht, the 7th of Aug. 1632. According to the inscription on his print, he was the twenty-third earl of Oxford, of the line of Vere; but Sir William Segar and Heylin agree in his being the nineteenth. His son Aubrey, who was also of a martial spirit, was the twentieth and last earl of this illustrious family. Created 1255.

JAMES STANLEY, earl of Derby. See the Interregnum.

HENRY SOMERSET, earl of Worcester (afterwards marquis), *on horseback; in a field of battle; 4to.*

HENRY SOMERSET, earl of Worcester; *Stent; 4to.*

The earl of Worcester, when he was about eighty years of age, raised the first horse that were levied for Charles I. in the civil war; and entered into his service with all the ardour of a volunteer. Created 1514.

volunteer. No man of his years seemed ever to have retained more of the fire and activity of youth; and the readiness and sprightliness of his wit are said to have been no less extraordinary. His castle of Ragland, which had several times been a place of refuge for the king, was taken after he had bravely defended it in person; and the terms of capitulation were shamefully violated. This was the last garrison in England that held out for his majesty. He died in the custody of the parliament's black rod, in December 1647 *, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was remarkable for the singularity of wearing a frize coat, in which he always was dressed when he went to court.

HENRY HASTINGS, earl of Huntingdon; *Hollar f. small oval.*

Creat. 8 Dec. 1529. Henry, earl of Huntingdon, was one of the first that rose for the king in Leicestershire; but, as he was far advanced in years, it was beyond his power to be as active in his cause as his inclination prompted him to be. The defects of the father were amply supplied by the zeal and activity of the lord Loughborough, his son, who was indefatigable in his service. *Ob.* 14 Nov. 1643.

THOMAS WRIOTHESLEY, earl of Southampton. See the next reign.

FRANCIS (RUSSEL), Earl of Bedford; *Vandyck p. Vertue sc.* 1737; *Illust. Head. In the collection of the duke of Bedford, at Woburn.*

FRANCIS, Earl of Bedford; *Vandyck p. Vandergucht sc.* 8vo.

FRANCIS,

* Heylin.

Henry Hastings Earle of Huntington
Lord Hastings Hungerford Bolreaux Moeles
and Molens

Pub Jon 1 1798 by Wm Richardson N° 31 Strand.

FRANCIS, earl of Bedford. *In the first volume of Clarendon's "History."*

This seems to have been done after a painting at Warwick Castle. At Wilton, is a double portrait of the earl and his lady, by Vandyck. His portrait by Remee is, or was, at Penshurst.

FRANCIS, earl of Bedford; *G. G. (Glover) Stent; 12mo.*

Francis, earl of Bedford, was one of the avowed patrons of liberty in this reign, whose views extended only to the redress of grievances, and serving themselves; and not to the subversion of the constitution. He was a leading member of the house of Lords; and was thought to have a reach of understanding superior to any of his party. His death, which happened on the ninth of May, 1641, was regretted as an irreparable loss to the king, as no man had it so much in his power to restrain the outrage of the popular leaders. He was the principal undertaker of the great work of draining the fens in the counties of Northampton, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Lincoln, of which Sir William Dugdale has published a well written account *. Creat. 19 Jan. 1549-50.

WILLIAM RUSSEL, earl of Bedford; *Vandyck p. Houbraken sc. In the collection of Lord Spencer.*

At Althorp, is his portrait, together with that of George, lord Digby, by Vandyck. There are a great number of other fine pictures at the same place. See Class VII.

William,

* This book, which is a thin folio, was very scarce. I have known it fell for nine and ten guineas It was reprinted at Cambridge.

William, earl of Bedford, son of earl Francis, was a distinguished member of the house of peers, and a general of the horse in the service of the parliament, in the beginning of the civil war. But he resigned his commission, and offered his service to the king, when he perceived that the republican party were more inclined to destroy the regal power than to reduce it within bounds. He heartily concurred in the restoration of Charles II. as he did afterwards in the Revolution. He was created duke of Bedford the eleventh of May, 1694, and died the seventh of September, 1700, in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

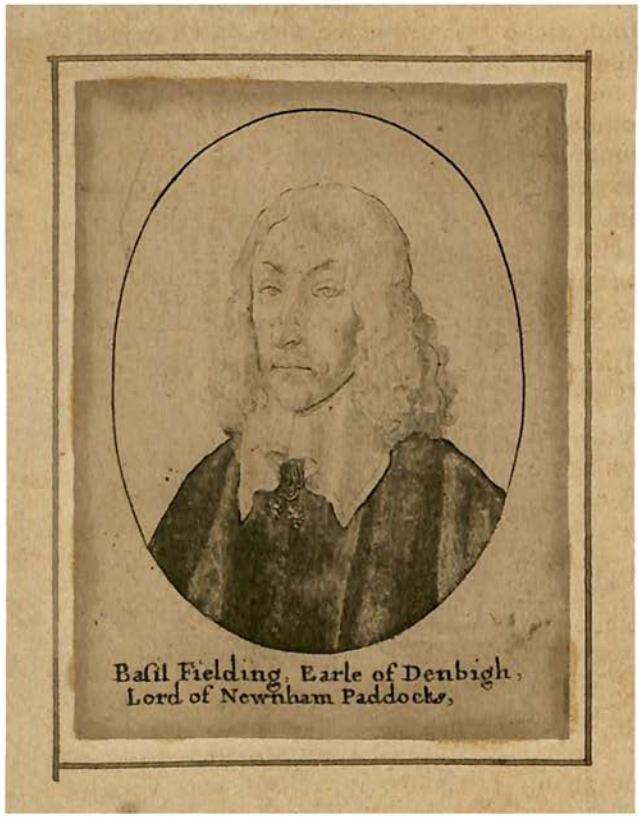
WILLIAM CECIL, earl of Salisbury, &c. knight of the Garter: *Hollar f. small oval.*

Creat. 1605. The earl of Salisbury was ambassador extraordinary to the court of France, and one of the king's privy-council. He seems to have kept aloof from the troubles of this reign, being much more inclined to temporize and provide for his own safety. This peer, Philip, earl of Pembroke, and the lord Edward Howard, signed the engagement to be faithful to the commonwealth, and descended to sit with the parliament as representatives of the people.

Creat. 4 May, 1605. PHILIPPUS HERBERT, comes Montgomeriæ; *Mytens p. Voerst sc. large 4to.* See PHILIP, earl of Pembroke, Class II.

LORD NORTHAMPTON; *Vertue sc. From a picture at general Compton's. One of the set of Loyalists.*

Creat. 2 Aug. 1618. The earl of Northampton was roused from a life of ease in the evening of his days, and dedicated himself, his family, and fortune, to the service



Basil Fielding, Earle of Denbigh,
Lord of Newnham Paddocks,

service of the king. Having raised a regiment of foot, and a troop of horse, at his own expence, he engaged his four sons to serve as officers under him. He submitted to all the hardships of a common soldier, and acquitted himself, in his command, with all the activity and prudence of an experienced officer. After many signal exploits, he was killed, valiantly fighting, at Hopton Heath, having rejected, with disdain, an offer of quarter from the enemy. *Ob.* March 19, 1642-3.

WILLIAM FIELDING, Earl of Denbigh, Viscount Fielding, &c. *Voerst sc. small h. sh.*

William, earl of Denbigh, who was a good sea officer, and a brave active soldier, commanded as an admiral in several expeditions, and displayed his courage on many occasions, in the civil war. He was a volunteer in prince Rupert's regiment, was as vigilant and patient of discipline as if he had been trained up in the service, and was ever among the foremost in all enterprises of danger. He died the 3d of April, 1643, having two or three days before received several mortal wounds in a hot engagement, near Birmingham. His journey to Spain with Charles I. when prince, is mentioned in the "Peerage;" but nothing is there said of his embassy to the sophi of Persia, which, as we learn from the inscription on his print, was in the year 1631.

BASIL FIELDING, earl of Denbigh, lord of Newnham Paddocks; *Hollar f. small oval.*

BASILL FIELDING, Earl of Denbigh, &c. *laced ruff; in armour.*

Basil, son of William Fielding, earl of Denbigh, was an officer in the parliament army, at Edge-hill, where his father fought for the king *. In 1644, he took Russel House in Staffordshire, and by that means opened a communication betwixt Coventry and London. He, afterwards, with a small number of men, routed three thousand of the king's forces, sent to the relief of Dudley Castle, which he was then besieging. Upon the new modelling the army, he resigned his commission, together with the earls of Essex and Manchester. *Ob.* 28 Nov. 1675.

LIONEL CRANFIELD, Earl of Middlesex, &c. *Hollar f. small oval.*

There is an original portrait of him at Knowle, in Kent.

Creat. 20 Jac. I.

Lionel Cranfield, earl of Middlesex, who was bred in the Custom House, was well versed in the theory and practice of trade. By the interest of the duke of Buckingham, his kinsman, he was, in the late reign, advanced to the office of lord high-treasurer. He murmured at the expence of the journey to Spain, which gave great offence to the duke; and was, in several instances, less obsequious than that favourite had usually found his creatures. Middlesex, who had great pride, thought it beneath a lord-treasurer, to be a tool of the duke of Buckingham, though he was a lord-treasurer of his own making. He was questioned in parliament,

* Raphael, in his battle of Conſtantine and Maxentius, to intimate that they were engaged in a civil war, has repreſented a father taking up the dead body of his ſon; with ſentiments, which that great painter knew how to expreſs, but none but a father can feel.

Germain Sc.

HENRY RICH, EARL OF HOLLAND.

Pubd Feby 1 1806 by J. Scott 442 Strand.

liament, and found guilty of malversation in his office: upon which his treasurer's staff was taken from him; he was rendered incapable of sitting in the house of peers, and heavily fined. The duke seems to have gratified his revenge, and moreover to have had an eye to his interest in this prosecution, as he is said to have had the earl's house at Chelsea, for his own share of the fine *. *Ob.* 6 Aug. 1645.

HENRICUS RICH, comes Hollandiæ, &c. *Vandyck p. P. Clowet sc. h. sh.*

HENRY RICH, Earl of Holland, &c. *Stent; h. sh.*

HENRY RICH, &c. *Voerst sc. There is another in lord Clarendon's "History."*

There are several portraits of him by Vandyck; that at lord Breadalbane's, at Taymouth, in Scotland, is remarkably fine.

The earl of Holland, captain of the king's guard, and general of the horse in the expedition to Scotland, was much in favour with James I. who wantonly lavished three thousand pounds upon him at one time †. In the latter end of the reign of James, he was sent ambassador to France, where he negotiated the treaty of marriage betwixt Charles and Henrietta Maria. His handsome person, gallant behaviour, and courtly address, are thought to have made an early impression upon the heart of that princess, of whom he is known to have been a distinguished favourite ‡. His conduct was so various with respect to the king and parliament, that neither party had the least regard for him; Creat. 3 April 1624.

* Kennet's "Complete Hist" vol. ii. p 787.
† See Hume's "History," vol. iv. p. 116.
‡ "Royal and Noble Authors," vol. i. p. 132, and 212, second edition.

if they did not both look upon him as their enemy. He made a rash and feeble effort for the king, a little before he was beheaded; and soon after fell himself, but unlamented, by the hand of the executioner. He was executed on the 9th of March, 1648-9. See Class VII.

OLIVER SAINT JOHN, Earl of Bullingbrooke (Bolingbroke); *Hollar f. a small oval.*

Creat. 28 Dec. 1624.

The earl of Bolingbroke and his family zealously espoused the cause of the parliament. Oliver, his grandson, who was colonel of a regiment in the parliament army, was killed at Edgehill. He was succeeded in title and estate by another Oliver, son of Pawlet, his second son.

MILDMAY FANE, Earl of Westmoreland, &c. *Hollar f. a small oval.*

" MILDMAY, Earl of Westmoreland, Baron le " Despencer," &c. *J. B. N. invenit, P. Williamsen sc.* 1662. *Under the head is a representation of an army marching, and of a siege. This alludes to his actions in the civil war.* The plate, which is well engraved, is in the possession of Richard Bull, Esq.

Creat. Dec. 29, 22 Jac. I.

The earl of Westmoreland, in the beginning of the civil war, sided with the king; but in 1643, he declared for the parliament, to which he afterwards adhered. He was an ingenious man himself, and a patron of ingenuity in others. Cleaveland speaks in a very high strain of some verses which he sent him. He says, " It was almost impossible to read your lines, " and be sober *." He presented his poems in Latin and English, entitled, " *Otia Sacra*," to the

* Letter to the earl of Weſtmoreland, in Cleaveland's Works.

Oliver S^t^ Iohn Earle of Bulling
brooke Lord S^t^ Iohn of Bleſſo

Pub. July 1. 1798 by W. Richardſon N° 31 Strand.

the library of Emanuel College in Cambridge. It is a quarto volume of 174 pages, adorned with plates, printed by Richard Cotes, 1645. It appears by the last poem, that no copies were sold. *Ob.* 12 Feb. 1665.

GEORGIUS CAREW, comes de Totnes, &c. *Voerst f. Before his "Pacata Hibernia," folio. published by his natural son, Thomas Stafford,* 1633.

His portrait is in the gallery at Gorhambury.

George Carew, earl of Totnes, who was a younger son of a dean of Exeter, enjoyed several great offices, civil and military, in Ireland, in the reign of Elizabeth. But his greatest glory was reducing a rebellious people, with an army of less than four thousand men, to the obedience of the queen; and taking the titular earl of Desmond prisoner. He knew how to record, as well as to act great things; and has given us in his "Pacata Hibernia," a history of the wars in Ireland, in which he was himself a principal agent, written with the unaffected openness and sincerity of a soldier*. He was a lover of antiquities, and has left four volumes of his collections relating to Ireland, to the Bodleian Library. He was a privy-coun- Creat. 1625.

* The inscription on the print plainly intimates, that he was the author of this book; but it appears from the preface, that it was digested from his papers by another hand. In the "*Hibernica*," a thin folio, published by Walter Harris, at Dublin, 1747, is a translation by the earl of Totnes, of part of an historic poem, in old French, written by a person of rank, in the reign of Richard II. In the manuscript copy of this poem, which is in the British Museum, are curious illuminations, in which Richard is variously represented. There are also portraits of Henry of Lancaster, archbishop Arundel, the dukes of Surry and Exeter, the earls of Northumberland and Salisbury, and several others, which have been engraved for the "Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities."

sellor to James I. and Charles I. *Ob.* 1629, *Æt.* 73. He lies buried at Stratford upon Avon. See Dugdale's "History of Warwickshire."

Creat. 5 Feb. 1625. 1 Car. I. HENRY CARY, earl of Monmouth. See the Interregnum, Class IX.

Creat. 7. Feb. 1625. 1 Car. I. EDWARD, earl of Manchester, was a general officer in the civil war. See Class VII.

EDMOND, earl of Mulgrave; *R. E. (Elstracke) sc. 4to.*

Creat. 7 Feb. 1625. Edmund, earl of Mulgrave, was knighted by admiral Howard for his bravery in the memorable engagement with the Spanish fleet, in 1588; and by Elizabeth, made governor of the Brill, in Holland. He was by James I. constituted lord-president of the North; and on the accession of Charles, created earl of Mulgrave. He was great grandfather to John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham. *Ob.* 1646. *Æt.* 80.

WILLIAM CAVENDISH, earl of Newcastle; *Hollar f. a small oval.*

WILLIAM CAVENDISH, earl of Newcastle, &c. *in armour*; 8*vo.*

Creat. 7 Mar. 1627. There are several portraits of him at Welbeck, by Diepenbeck, who designed the prints for his book of horsemanship, &c. See the preceding division of this class.

HENRY GREY, earl of Stamford; *Hollar f. a small oval.*

HENRY GREY, earl of Stamford; *on horseback*; *Stent*; 4*to.*

There

Henry Gray Earle of Standford,
Lord Gray of Groby, Bonvile and
Harington etc.

Pub June 1 1799 by W Richardson N° 31 Strand.

HENRY GREY EARL OF STAMFORD.

There is a portrait of him at Dunham, the seat of the earl of Stamford.

Henry, lord Grey of Groby, married Anne, daughter and co-heir of William Cecil, earl of Exeter, in whose right he was possessed of the castle, borough, and manor of Stamford, whence he took his title. He was colonel of a regiment in the parliament army, under the earl of Essex, and was very active in their service, particularly in Herefordshire and Cornwall. In the "Mercurius Rusticus *," is an account of his sending captain Kirle to plunder the house of Thomas Swift, vicar of Goodwich †, in the county of Hereford, who was supposed to have been plundered oftener than any other person during the civil war. He was grandfather of the celebrated dean of St Patricks ‡. The earl of Stamford died the 21st of August, 1673. Creat. 26 Mar. 1628.

ROBERT DORMER, earl of Caernarvon, a general of the horse, in the royal army. See Class VII. Creat. 1628.

ROBERT PIERPOINT, earl of Kingston, lieutenant general. See Class VII. Creat. 5 July, 1628.

MOUNTJOY BLUNT, (BLOUNT) earl of Newport; *Hollar f. a small oval.*

Mounjoy Blount was a natural son of Charles Blount, earl of Devonshire, by Penelope, daughter of Walter Devereux, earl of Essex, and wife of Robert, lord Rich. He was created baron of Thurlston by James I. and earl of Newport by Creat. 3. Aug. 1628.

* P. 71. edit. 1646.
† Goodrich.
‡ See the "Life of Dr Swift," by Deane Swift, esq.

Charles. He was master of the ordnance, and one of the council of war in the royal army. He died at Oxford in 1665, and lies buried at Christ Church.

HIERONYMUS WESTON, comes Portlandiæ; *Vandyck p. Hollar f. h. sh. This is copied by Gaywood. There is another smaller, in lord Clarendon's "History," before the character of his father.*

Creat 17 Feb. 1632, 8 Car. I.

Jerome, son of Richard Weston, earl of Portland, lord-treasurer in this reign, was a man of good abilities, of various learning, and genteel accomplishments; which enabled him to speak pertinently and gracefully upon every occasion. He was a good statesman, and had the reputation of being well skilled in naval affairs, in the reign of Charles II. He died, according to Heylin, the sixteenth, or eighteenth of March, 1662; according to Lloyd, 1663-4 *. His son Charles, a young nobleman of great expectation, voluntarily entered himself into the sea-service under the duke of York. He was killed in an engagement with the Dutch, the third of June, 1665.

THOMAS WENTWORTH, earl of Strafford; *Vandyck p. Hollar f.* 1640; *h. sh.*

THOMAS WENTWORTH, &c. *Vandyck p. Houbraken sc.* 1740; *Illust. Head. In the collection of Sir Francis Child.*

There is a portrait of him at Welbeck, and another at Petworth.

Lord STRAFFORD; *Vertue sc. One of the set of Loyalists. From a painting at lord Strafford's.*

THOMAS,

* I look upon the authority of Heylin to be better than that of Lloyd.

THOMAS, earl of Strafford; *Vandyck p. Cooper* *; *h. sh. mezz.*

Sir THOMAS WENTWORTH, earl of Strafford; *Vandyck p. Vandergucht sc.* 8*vo.*

THOMAS WENTWORTH, &c. *neatly copied from Houbraken, by Strange. In Smollet's "History."*

THOMAS, earl of Strafford; *Hollar f. a small oval.*

THOMAS, earl of Strafford; *Vaughan sc. robes of the Garter; whole length*; 4*to.*

Sir THOMAS WENTWORTH, &c. lord-lieutenant of Ireland; *collar of the Garter.*

THOMAS, earl of Strafford; *G. G. (Glover)* 12*mo.*

THOMAS WENTWORTH, comes Straffordiæ; 12*mo.*

Sir THOMAS WENTWORTH, &c. *R. White sc. h. sh.*

THOMAS WENTWORTH, Hibernia prorex, &c. 12*mo.*

THOMAS WENTWORDT, grave Van Strafford, *&c.*

THOMAS, earl of Strafford; *Moncornet exc.* 4*to.*

Sir THOMAS WENTWORTH, earl of Strafford, and Sir Philip Mainwaring, his secretary; *Vandyck p. Vertue sc.* 1739. *h. sh.*

The original of this is at Blenheim, and much inferior to the next, which Mr Walpole esteems the finest picture of Vandyck †.

THOMAS WENTWORTH, earl of Strafford, and Sir Philip Mainwaring; *Vandyck p. Houston f.*

This print was never published. The original is at the marquis of Rockingham's, at Wentworth House.

Progenies

* The name of a printseller.

† See "Anecdotes of Painting," vol. ii. p. 104, 2d edit.

Progenies STRAFFORDIANA: namely, William, lord Wentworth, afterwards earl of Strafford *: lady Anne Wentworth, married to Edward, lord Rockingham; lady Arabella Wentworth, married to the honourable Justin Maccartie, son of the earl of Clincartie (Clancarty); *Vertue sc.* 1739; *h. sh.*

THOMAS WENTWORTH, &c. *with an account of his execution, in English and Dutch; large h. sh.*

Creat. 12 Jan. 1639, 15 Car. I.

Sir Thomas Wentworth, who had distinguished himself among the foremost of the popular leaders, in the house of commons, of a sudden attached himself to the king. He was soon after called to the house of peers, was made lord president of the North, and lord lieutenant of Ireland. He was great from his honours and preferments; but much greater in, and from himself. The desertion of his party, the elevation of his rank, the plenitude of his power, and the dread of his abilities, rendered him, in the highest degree obnoxious to the patriots, who persecuted him with unrelenting hatred. He pleaded his cause, upon his trial, with a clearness and strength of reason, that must have acquitted him in any court, but such as was determined to condemn him. When he saw that the force of argument was not likely to prevail, he had recourse to the pathetic, of which he was a great master. Such were the powers of his eloquence, that many who sincerely hated the prime minister, as sincerely pitied the man. In the last dreadful scene of his life, he acquitted himself with a greatness of mind suitable to the dignity of his character. His enemies expressed a malignant joy upon this occasion; but his dismayed and affrighted friends considered his death as a prelude only to

* He died without iſſue, in Oct. 1695.

L^d LITCHFIELD

to more executions *. Beheaded the twelfth of May, 1641.

LORD LICHFIELD; *Vertue sc. One of the set of Loyalists. In the collection of the (late) duke of Kent.*

Bernard Stuart, earl of Lichfield, was the youngest of the five sons of the duke of Richmond and Lenox, who served in the royal army †. He commanded the king's troop, which consisted of a hundred and twenty persons of rank and fortune; who, on every occasion, exerted themselves with a generous ardour for their sovereign, and were victorious in several actions. He was created earl of Lichfield ‡ in consideration of his gallant behaviour near that city. This excellent young nobleman, who was as much esteemed for his virtues in private life, as he was admired for his valour and conduct in the field, was killed at the battle of Rowton Heath, near Chester, having first secured the retreat of the king, whose person was in great danger. *Ob.* 26 Sept. 1645.

The LORD JOHN, and the LORD BERNARD STUART, the youngest sons of Esme, duke of Lenox; *Vandyck p. R. Tompson exc. In the collection of the earl (late duke) of Kent; large h. sh. mezz.*

The

* This is the character of the earl of Strafford, as it is represented by the generality of our historians. Mrs Macaulay would think it too favourable; and it ought to be acknowledged, that that ingenious lady has incontestibly proved, that some parts of his conduct coincided too much with the arbitrary proceedings of Charles I.

† He had seven sons in all.

‡ Heylin says, in his "Help to History," that he was not actually created; but he is contradicted by lord Clarendon, and others.

The Lord JOHN, and the Lord BERNARD STUART; *Vandyck p. J. Mc. Ardell f. From the same original with the next above; sh. mezz. The picture is at lord Hardwicke's.*

The lord John Stuart, fourth son * to the duke of Richmond, and elder brother to the lord Lichfield, was remarkable for every good and amiable quality, by which that nobleman was distinguished; nor was he inferior to him in courage: he rather seems to have been valiant to excess; as he, with great intrepidity, commanded a body of light-horse up a hill, at Cheriton Down, in order to attack Sir William Waller's army, where he fell into an ambuscade of the enemy. He had two horses killed under him, and received six wounds before he fell. He died amidst several hundreds of his men, with whose dead bodies his own was surrounded. He lies buried at Christ-Church, in Oxford, with another brother, who was killed at Edge Hill. *Ob.* 29 Mar. 1644. The younger is the same person with the earl of Lichfield, before mentioned.

A VISCOUNT, &c.

WILLIAM FINES, (FIENNES) viscount Say and Seale (Sele); *Hollar f. a small oval.*

There is a small whole length of him on horseback, by Sherwin; and a head in Clarendon's "History."

The

* He was, according to some accounts of the family, the fifth son.

Gerrmia sc.

Wm. Fiennes, Visct. Say & Sele.

Pub.d Febr.y 1. 1806. by J. Scott. N.o 442. Strand.

The lord Say was an eminent parliamentary leader in this reign. He was the last master of the court of wards, which was abolished by the parliament, who granted him ten thousand pounds, and a part of the earl of Worcester's estate, as a compensation for the loss of his place. He was one of the chiefs of the independent party, and consequently a republican; and was among the first that bore arms against the king. This high-spirited lord, who had the most elevated, or what some would call, the most chimerical notions of civil liberty, upon the defeat of those projects in which he had so great a share, retired with indignation to the isle of Lundy, on the coast of Devon, a place which, from its situation, was of such difficult access, that his own servants might have defended against an army. He continued a voluntary prisoner in this fastness till the protector's death*. But he was preferred to the great office of privy seal by Charles II. according to the prudent maxim of that prince, to "caress his foes, and "trust his friends." *Ob.* April 14, 1662. Creat. 7 July, 22 Jac. I.

PHILIP, Lord Herbert, inscribed "Philippus, "Comes Pembrokiæ," Æt. 18; *Vandyck p. Lombart sc. h. sh.* The original picture is at Wilton.

Philip, Lord Herbert, was fourth son of Philip, earl of Pembroke, lord-chamberlain of the household, by Susan, daughter of Edward, earl of Oxford. He succeeded his father in title and estate, and was himself succeeded by his son William. His marriages and issue are mentioned in the "Peerage."

HENRY

* Echard, p. 716.

HENRY, Baron of Mowbray, and Maltravers *, &c. *Hollar f. a small oval.*

Henry, baron of Mowbray and Maltravers, was eldest son of Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel, and father of Henry, duke of Norfolk, who gave the Arundel Marbles to the university of Oxford. The earl, at his death, divided his personal estate betwixt the lord Maltravers and his brother, Sir William Howard, viscount Stafford. This was the first division of his collection. *Ob.* 1652.

The LORD DIGBY, *in armour. In Lord Clarendon's "History;" 8vo.*

George, lord Digby, eldest son of the earl of Bristol, was a man of great parts, courage, and enterprise. But his understanding frequently misled him; his courage was attended with the usual effects of cowardice; and his enterprises were generally unsuccessful. He wrote letters to Sir Kenelm Digby, to convert him to the protestant religion; and was himself, by his answers, converted to popery. These letters are in print. He was also author of a comedy called "Elvira," and translated the three first books of "Cassandra" from the French. See the Interregnum.

BARONS.

The true effigies of the old LORD WHARTON; *eight English verses; black cap; sword; trunck breeches; scarce.*

PHILIP WHARTON, Lord Wharton, of Wharton; *Hollar f. a small oval.*

There

* He was commonly called the Lord Maltravers.

ROBERT GREVILE,

LORD BROOKE,

Publish'd 14 July by S. Harding, 127 Pall Mall & P. Brown Crown St. Soho.

There is an original of him at lord Royston's, by Vandyck.

Philip, lord Wharton, engaged in the service of the parliament, with all the political zeal for which his family has been remarkable. His courage, like that of the duke, his grandson, was by no means his most shining quality; as he, as well as the latter, knew much better how to exercise his tongue than his sword *. He was a colonel in the parliament service, at Edgehill; where, as we are informed by Walker, he hid himself in a saw-pit †. He, with the earl of Rutland, Sir Henry Vane the elder, and several others, was appointed a resident commissioner at Edinburgh, to attend the parliament of Scotland; as the Scots had their resident commissioners at London to attend the English parliament ‡. In the next reign, he was imprisoned in the Tower, for calling in question the legality of the long parliament of Charles II.

ROBERT, lord Brooke, &c. *who was shot at Lichfield*; 12*mo*.

There is a portrait of him at Warwick Castle, in a breast-plate, under which is seen his buff coat.

Lord Brooke was one of those patriots who so ardently longed for liberty, that he was determined to seek it in America, if he could not find it at home. He, and lord Say, had actually agreed to transport themselves to New England; Creat. 9 Jan. 1620.

* The duke he drew out half his ſword,
——the guard drew out the reſt.
The duke of WHARTON of himſelf.

† "Hiſtory of independency," part I. p. 84.
‡ May's "Breviary of the Hiſt. of the Parliament," p. 98.

England; but the sudden turn of affairs prevented their voyage. Having reduced Warwickshire to the obedience of the parliament, he advanced into Staffordshire. On the festival of St Chad, to whom the cathedral of Lichfield is dedicated, he ordered his men to storm the adjoining close, whither Lord Chesterfield had retired with a body of the king's forces. But before his orders could be put in execution, he received a musquet shot in the eye, by the hand of a common soldier, of which he instantly died. It was the opinion of some of the royalists, and especially of the Roman catholics, that the bullet was directed by St Chad. It is observable, that the same man who was by one party looked upon as a monument of divine vengeance *, was by the other reverenced as a saint. Baxter has placed him in heaven, together with White, Pym, and Hamden †. *Ob.* 1643.

Creat. 25 July, 1 Car. I. HORACE, lord Vere, baron of Tilbury. See the preceding reign, Class VII.

Creat. 12 Mar. 1626. WILLIAM, lord Craven, baron of Hamstead Marshall, &c. *whole length; Stent; h. sh.*

"The right honourable, magnanimous, and undaunted, WILLIAM, lord Craven, &c. *in armour; on horseback; h. sh.*

"London's bright gem, his house's honour, and
"A great assister of the Netherland:
"Bounty and valour make thy fame shine clear,
"By Nassau grac'd, to Swedeland's king most
"dear;

Who

* See South's "Sermons," I. 270.
† "Saint's everlasting rest," p. 82, 83, edit. 1649.

" Who, when on Crusnacke walls, he under-
" stood
" Thee wounded, came to knight thee in thy
" blood:
" To whom when folded in his arms he said,
" Rise bravest spirit that e'er thy city bred."

WILLIAM, lord Craven; *a copy of the above; Stent; 4to.*

William, lord Craven, son of Sir William Craven, lord-mayor of London, gained a great reputation as a soldier under Henry, prince of Orange, and Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden. He took the strong fortress of Crutzenack, in Germany, by storm, which is one of the most extraordinary actions recorded in the history of the great Gustavus. During the rebellion, and the Interregnum, he was in the service of the states of Holland, whence he sent considerable supplies to Charles I. and II. He built the house at Hampstead Marshall, that was burnt down, after a plan of Sir Balthazar Gerbier. See the next reign.

EDWARD, Lord Herbert, of Cherbury; *whole length; in armour; lying on the ground; Is. Oliver p. A. Walker sc. Frontisp. to his Life.*

EDWARD, lord Herbert; *Hollar f. a small oval.*

Lord Herbert stands in the first rank of the public ministers, historians, and philosophers of his age. It is hard to say whether his person, his understanding, or his courage, was the most extraordinary; as the fair, the learned, and the brave, held him in equal admiration. But the same man was wise and capricious; redressed wrongs, and quarrelled for punctilios; hated bigotry in religion, and was himself a bigot to philosophy. He exposed himself to such dangers, Creat. 5 Car. I.

as other men of courage would have carefully declined; and called in question the fundamentals of a religion which none had the hardiness to dispute besides himself. See Class IX.

LORD CAPEL; *Vertue sc. One of the Set of Loyalists. At the earl of Essex's, at Cashiobury.*

ARTHUR, lord Capel; *a small oval.*

Creat. 1641. Lord Capel possessed almost every virtue and accomplishment that could endear him to his friends in *private*, or gain him honour and respect in *public* life. He, at his own expence, raised several troops of horse for the king, which he commanded in person. He defended Colchester with invincible resolution; but when the garrison was forced to surrender, he yielded himself a prisoner, and was executed in violation of a promise of quarter given him by the general. He behaved upon the scaffold with all the dignity of conscious virtue, and met death with the same intrepidity with which he had been accustomed to face the enemy. Beheaded the 9th of March, 1648-9.

Creat. Sept. 1643. RALPH, lord Hopton. See Class VII. Lord Finch of Fordwich, is mentioned in the Class of LAWYERS.

SCOTCH NOBILITY.

JAMES GRAHAM, marquis of Montrose, was, for his eminent services to Charles I. raised to that dignity in 1645. See Class VII.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Earl of Argyle. See the Interregnum.

WIL-

L.d. CAPEL.

Pub.d 1.st Oct.r 1794 by I. Herbert 29 Russell Street Bloomsbury

HENRY CARY, LORD FALKLAND.

from an Original Picture by Vansomer,

at Strawberry Hill.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, earl of Stirling, created the fourteenth of June, 1633. See the division of the POETS, in Class IX.

JAMES LEVINGSTON, earl of Calendar, &c. ee Class VII.

DAVID LESLEY, earl of Leven. See Class VII. He was created an earl in the beginning of the civil war.

HENRY, lord Carye, viscount Falkland, comptroller of his majesty's household, &c. *Joan. Barra sc. 4to. very rare.*

This peer, and the marquis of Clanricarde, in the next division, may be placed in the second class, as lord deputies of Ireland.

Henry Cary, viscount Falkland, who descended from the Cary's of Cockington, in Devonshire, was son of Sir Edward Cary of Berkhamsted and Aldenham, in Hertfordshire. He deserves to be remembered as a polite, an able, and uncorrupt statesman. He was comptroller of the household to king James, by whom he was ennobled, and about two years after appointed lord deputy of Ireland. His strict, though legal administration, in regard to the papists, whom the court was inclined to favour, raised the loudest clamours against him from that party, who caused him to be dismissed from his vice-royalty with some circumstances of disgrace. But this rather served to elevate than degrade his character, as he afterwards sufficiently apologized for his whole conduct. We have abundant proof of his disinterested loyalty and integrity, as he greatly impaired his patrimony in employments by which others have raised their fortunes. He died in September,

Created Viscount Falkland, 10 Nov. 1620.

tember, 1633, and lies buried at Aldenham. He was father of the celebrated Lucius, lord Falkland, mentioned in the next article.

LORD FALKLAND; *Vertue sc. One of the set of Loyalists. The original is at lord Hyde's* *.

Lord Viscount FALKLAND. *At Longleat in Wiltshire*; 8*vo.*

The character of Lord Falkland, by the earl of Clarendon, is the completest, if not the finest drawn, of any in his admirable History. He is represented as an assemblage of almost every virtue and excellency, that can dignify or adorn a man. This encomium is doubtless somewhat exaggerated; but there seems to be much truth in it, with respect to the private part of his life, as it appears to have been taken from near and repeated views †. See Class IX.

FERDINANDO, LORD FAIRFAX, general of the parliament forces in the North. See Class VII.

THOMAS, Lord FAIRFAX, son of the former. See Class VII.

IRISH

* The collection at Cornbury, which was made by Lenthall, and said to have been given by him for his pardon to lord Clarendon, is now removed, being divided between the dutchess of Queensberry, lady Hyde, and lady Mary Forbes, the heiresses of the family of Hyde.

† A great man in public, rather appears to be what it is his interest or inclination to be thought, than what he is. The earl of Clarendon, who knew Lord Falkland in private life, seems therefore to have given us a juster portrait of him than if he had seen him only in his public character. It must be acknowledged, that he has drawn him to great advantage; but we are not to impute this to the least disregard to truth, but to the amiable lights in which his friendship had placed him. A friend who draws the portrait of another friend, is apt to bestow as much heightening upon it, as a painter would in finishing the picture of his mistress.

L^d FAULKLAND.

IRISH NOBILITY.

DU BURGH, Marquis of Clanricarde; *sc. 8vo. engraved for Smollett's "History."*

Ulick Du Burgh *, marquis of Clanricarde, and earl of St Alban's, descended from an ancient family of English race. His father was the great earl of Clanricarde, and his mother daughter of Sir Francis Walsingham, and successively the widow of Sir Philip Sidney, and Robert Devereux, earl of Essex. He was not a man of shining abilities, but of great humanity, courtesy, and generosity, strongly attached to his friends, a true lover of his country, and above all sordid views, or motives of private interest. He adhered to the crown from principle, and had a particular affection for the king's person. He for some years attended the court, where he contracted many friendships; and, indeed, few courtiers have been more generally esteemed. The great part which he acted for the king in Ireland, in the civil war, is well known. He appears to have been justly censured for the precipitate peace which he made with the rebels, to whom he yielded too large concessions. He was the author of "Memoirs "relative to the Irish Rebellion," which were printed in octavo, 1722, and republished in folio, with the addition of many letters, in 1757. Judge Lindsay has given us a masterly character of him before this book †. As the period of time in which it was written abounded with great events, in some of which the marquis

* Sometimes written Bourk.

† This character is contrasted with that of the marquis of Ormond.

had a deep share, there are anecdotes in it which are interesting and curious. *Ob.* 1657.

The true portraiture of the Earl of CASTLEHAVEN, *a wooden cut; underneath are the names of the twenty-six peers who tried him. It is prefixed to a quarto pamphlet, entitled "The Arraignment and "Conviction of Mervin, lord Audley, earl of Castlehaven, who was, by twenty-six persons, found guilty of "a rape and s——, at Westminster, April* 25, 1631." *Lond. printed for Tho. Thomas*, 1642.

This man, who was the son of George Touchet, earl of Castlehaven, by Lucy, daughter of Sir James Mervin, of Founthill, in the county of Wilts, was condemned and executed on the gallows, for assisting in a rape on the body of his wife *, and for Sodomy; crimes which were attended with peculiar circumstances of atrocity and horror. As long as rape and Sodomy are detestible, so long should his name be remembered with execration. He, in strict propriety, should precede Bradshaw, at the head of the twelfth class; but is placed here as a disgrace to the peerage, and to human nature.

WILLIAM VILLIERS, viscount Grandison, father to the late (first) dutchess of Cleveland; *Vandyck p. P. a Gunst. sc. Ex museo ducis de Grafton; whole length; large h. sh. This belongs to a set of ten whole lengths, by Van Gunst.*

Creat. by Charles I. William, son and heir of Sir Edward Villiers, president of Munster, and half brother to George, the first duke of Buckingham of that name. He

* This lady was daughter of Benedict Barnham, alderman of London, and sister to Alice, viscountess St Alban's, wife of our great philosopher.

Æb.p LAUD.
Tringham Sculp.

He is represented by lord Clarendon, as a pattern of virtue for a camp or court, except in the instance of duelling. His fault was, that he was inclined to be too "prodigal of his person" upon other occasions, when he was at the head of his regiment. He died at Oxford, in 1643, of the wounds which he received at the siege of Bristol*, and was buried at Christ Church; where his daughter, the dutchess of Cleveland, erected a sumptuous monument to his memory.

"PATRICIUS, Lord viscount Chaworth, who "took to his wife the Lady Grace, sister to John, "late duke of Rutland, deceased in 1711." *Vandyck p. P. V. Gunst. sc. whole length; large h. sh.* Created by Charles I.

Patrick, viscount Chaworth, of Ardmagh, in the kingdom of Ireland. Grace, his lady, had to her second husband, Sir William Langton, of Charlton, in Kent, bart. She died on the fifteenth of February, 1699, (1700) *Æt.* 69. He was of the same family with the late Mr Chaworth, who was unfortunately killed in a duel.

CLASS IV.

THE CLERGY.

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS.

ARCHBISHOP LAUD; *Vandyck p. Hollar f.* 1640; *4to.*

GULIELMUS LAUD, archiepiscopus Cantuariensis, &c. *Vandyck p. Loggan exc. large h. sh.*

* Wood, by mistake, says he was killed at Edge-hill. See Clarendon, &c.

WILLIAM LAUD, archbishop of Canterbury; *Vandyck p. Sold by Taylor; 4to. mezz.*

Abp LAUD; *Vandyck p. Vertue sc. One of the set of Loyalists.*

There is an original of him by Vandyck, at Houghton, for which the university of Oxford offered the Wharton family four hundred pounds. There is another good one at the duke of Queensberry's, at Amesbury,

WILLIAM, lord archbishop, &c. *Sold by Garret; 4to.*

WILLIAM LAUD, &c. *White sc. h. sh.*

WILLIAM LAUD, &c. *Sturt sc.*

WILLIAM LAUD, &c. *Burghers sc. In the Frontisp. to the "Catalogue of the Bodleian Library."*

WILLIAM LAUD, &c. *Primate of all England; 12mo.*

WILHELMUS LAUD, &c. 12*mo*, *Another, larger, oval, sold by Garret.*

Archbishop LAUD; *a wooden cut, six verses,* "Reader, behold," &c. 8*vo.*

Archbishop LAUD, *tied by a cord to a ring in the wall: W. M. sc.* 12*mo.*

Archbishop LAUD, and HENRY BURTON, *both whole lengths; the prelate is represented vomiting up his own works, and Burton holds his head; doggrel verses. The print is extremely scarce and curious.*

Archbishop LAUD; *a small portrait, engraved by W. Marshall. Underneath are several verses, in which he is said to have been thunder-struck. He is represented reeling. This was published soon after sentence of death was passed upon him.*

WILHELMUS LAUDUS, &c. *with a representation, and printed account of his execution, in High Dutch; large h. sh.*

Arch-

Archbishop Laud, who, with his failings, had great merit, was a zealous advocate for the regal and ecclesiastical power. His industry was great, his learning extensive, and his piety not only sincere, but ardent. All his virtues partook of the warmth of his temper, which entered into his religion, and sometimes carried him to bigotry. He not only rigorously exacted every ceremony which had formerly been in use; but he was also for introducing new ones, at a time very unseasonable for innovations *. His book against Fisher the Jesuit, is justly esteemed a masterpiece of controversial divinity. Beheaded the tenth of January, 1644-5. Tr. from London, 19 Sept. 1633.

JOHN WILLIAMS, some time lord-keeper of the great seal of England; lord bishop of Lincoln, and lord archbishop of York; *R. White sc. Before his Life by Hacket, fol. A copy in 8vo. by Vandergucht.*

Archbishop WILLIAMS, lord-keeper; *Houbraken sc. 1742; Illust. Head.*

Archbishop WILLIAMS, *in his episcopal habit; he has a helmet on his head instead of a mitre, which is at some distance on the ground; a musket on his shoulder, belt, and bandoleers; R. S. exc. Amstelodami; whole length, extremely rare. This alludes to his assisting, in person, a colonel of the rebel army, to retake Conway castle in Wales, his own property, which he, aided by the bishops of Chester, St Asaph, and Bangor, had fortified against the parliament; but it was not long afterwards seized by some of the king's party* †.

In

* It should be remembered, that Fuller, in his "Appeal of injured Innocence," part iii. p. 8. says, that "the articles of his visitation were observed to be as moderate as any bishop's in England."

† See Grey's "Hudibras," ii. p. 364, 365, notes; and "Biog. Britan." p. 4290.

Tr. from Lincoln, 4 Dec. 1641.

In this reign, the lord-keeper Williams fell under the displeasure of the duke of Buckingham, and was suspended from all his offices and dignities. But upon the meeting of the long parliament, in 1640, he was restored. His unseasonable protestation against the validity of what passed in the parliament during the absence of the bishops, was, to give it the softest name, *precipitate*; and occasioned as many as joined in it to be sent to the Tower, or committed to the custody of the black rod. *Ob.* 25 Mar. 1650, *Æt.* 68. See the reign of JAMES I.

DR. (WILLIAM) JUXON, bishop of London, &c. *From a painting at Longleat, the lord Weymouth's seat in Wiltshire**; 8*vo.*

Confec. 27 Oct. 1633.

Bishop Juxon, the friend of Laud, was of a very different character from that prelate. The mildness of his temper, the gentleness of his manners, and the integrity of his life, gained him universal esteem; and even the haters of prelacy could never hate Juxon. This worthy man, who never sought preferment, was promoted to the highest dignity in the church upon the restoration of Charles II. *Ob.* 4 June, 1663, *Æt.* 81. See Class II.

JOHANNES HOWSONUS, episcopus Dunelmensis; *Martin R. Do. sc. h. sh.*

His portrait is at Christ-Church, in Oxford.

Confec. 9 May, 1619. Tr. from Oxford, 18 Sept. 1628.

John Howson was some time rector of Brightwell in Oxfordshire, and successively bishop of Oxford and Durham. When he was vice-chancellor of the university of Oxford, he exerted himself

* There are a great number of good pictures, especially portraits, at this seat.

Vandyke pinx.t *W. I. Taylor sc.*

Archbishop Juxon.

Published March 1st 1794 by I. Herbert Pall Mall.

himself against Calvinism *, and was afterwards a distinguished writer and preacher against popery. He appears to have entered the lists, against Bellarmine and his friends, with determined resolution, declaring, "that he'd loosen the pope from his chair, though he were fastened thereto with a tenpenny nail †." King James commanded his polemical discourses, which are the most considerable of his works, to be printed. *Ob.* 6 Feb. 1631, *Æt.* 75.

THOMAS MORTON, episcopus Dunelmensis, &c. *4to.—Before his "Life," by Dr J. Barwick. There is also a wooden cut of him.*

His portrait is at Christ-Church in Oxford, and in the library of St John's College, in Cambridge, where he was educated.

Thomas Morton, descended from the same family with Cardinal Morton, archbishop of Canterbury, and lord-chancellor, in the reign of Henry VII. He was forty years a bishop ‡; and during that long period, there was not his superior in the church, for temperance, industry, and piety. He constantly rose at four o'clock in the morning to his studies, when he was eighty years of age; usually lay upon a straw bed; and thro' the whole course of his life, seldom exceeded one meal a day. When he had passed the usual age of man, he had all the plumpness and freshness of youth: his body was firm and erect, and his faculties lively and vegete. His writings, which are numerous, are chiefly upon subjects of controversy.

Consec. bishop of Chester, 1616. Tr. from Lich. and Cov. 2 July 1632.

* Wood.

† Featly in "Abel Redivivus," p. 546.

‡ Dr Fuller obſerves, that twenty years is as large a proportion for the life of a biſhop, as ſeventy years for the age of a man.

versy. He discovered the fraud of the boy of Bilson in Staffordshire, who pretended to be bewitched. This is well worth the reader's notice, as it is one of the most signal impostures in history. See the "Life of Morton," by Dr Barwick, or his article in the "Biographia." *Ob.* 22 Sept. 1659, *Æt.* 95.

GUALTERUS CURLE, episcopus Wintoniensis, periscel. præsul; *T. Cecill sc. h. sh.*

Consec. 7 Sept. 1628. Tr. from Bath and Wells, 16 Nov. 1632

Walter Curle, lord almoner to Charles I. was a prelate of eminent abilities, and of an exemplary character. In 1628 he was prolocutor of the convocation, being at that time dean of Lichfield. He was successively bishop of Rochester, Bath, and Walls, and Winchester. He expended large sums in acts of charity and munificence; repaired several churches; promoted the expensive work of the Polyglot Bible; and out of the small remains of his estate, relieved many a starving royalist. He died himself in narrow circumstances, having been a great sufferer by the civil war. Walker thinks that he has but one sermon extant *. *Ob.* 1647.

JOSEPHUS HALL, Exon. episcopus; *J. Payne sc. h. sh. There is a copy of this by Marshall, before his "Cases of Conscience."*

JOSEPHUS HALLUS; *a copy of the above in Boissard; P. D. Zetter f. 4to.*

JOSEPHUS HALL, &c. *a book in his hand; mathematical instruments, &c. h. sh. This print, which is one of the best of him, is before his "Shaking of the O-" "live tree,"* 1660, *4to.*

JOSEPHUS HALL, Norwici nuper episcopus; *C. Cross sc 12mo.*

JOSE-

* See his "Sufferings of the Clergy."

JOSEPHUS HALL, Norwici nuper episcopus; 12*mo*.

JOSEPHUS HALL, &c. *a book in his hand, and a medal of the synod of Dort hanging at his breast. Frontisp. to his "Funeral Sermon;"* 8*vo*.

Joseph Hall, styled the Christian Seneca, from his sententious manner of writing, was justly celebrated for his piety, wit, learning, and extensive knowledge of mankind. He was one of the divines sent by James I. to the synod of Dort, before which he preached an excellent Latin sermon. In his younger years he composed a book of Satires, and was the first writer in that kind of our English poets. Mr Pope has, in conversation, been known to say high things of this performance *. His works, not including his satires, were printed in five volumes in folio. The last mentioned work, first published in 1597, was re-printed in octavo, 1753. A beautiful little tract of his, intitled, "Henochismus, sive Tractatus de Modo ambulandi cum Deo," was printed at Oxford, 1762. This alone may serve as a specimen of his genius and his piety. *Ob.* Sept. 8, 1656, *Æt.* 82.

Consec. bp. of Exon. 23 Dec. 1627. Tr. to Norwich, Nov. 1641.

MATTHEW WREN, D. D. bishop of Ely; *G. Vander Gucht sc. h. sh. Engraved for the* "Parentalia."

Bishop WREN *sitting at a table; from his mouth proceed two labels, one of which is inscribed* "Canonical Prayers;" *the other,* "*No Afternoon Sermons.*" *On one side, stand several clergymen, over whose heads is written,* "*Altar cringing Priests.*" *On the other side stand two men in lay habits, above whom is this*

* From private information, of unquestionable authority.

this inscription, "Church-wardens for Articles." It is in the title to a book, called, "Wren's Anatomy, dis- "covering his notorious Pranks, &c. printed in the "year when Wren ceased to domineer," 1641, 4to.

Confec. 8 March, 1634-5.

Matthew, eldest son of Francis Wren, citizen and merchant of London, was educated at Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge. He was successively bishop of Hereford, Norwich, and Ely. While he sat in the chair of Norwich, he, as lord Clarendon informs us, so "passionately and warmly proceeded against the dissenting congregations, that many left the kingdom, to the lessening the wealthy manufacture there of kerseys and narrow cloths, and, which was worse, transporting that mystery into foreign parts *." But the author of the "*Parentalia*" says, "that "this desertion of the Norwich weavers was "chiefly procured through the policy and management of the Dutch, who, wanting that "manufacture (which was improved there to "great perfection), left no means unattempted "to gain over these weavers to settle in their "towns, with an assurance of full liberty of conscience, and greater advantages and privileges "than they had obtained in England." This author commends his modesty and humility, particularly in never seeking preferment; but he says too little of his zeal, which was, indeed, ardent and active. This drew upon him the unjust imputation of popery. Nothing seems to have rendered him more hateful and invidious to the parliament, than his standing high in the favour of his sovereign. He was imprisoned in the Tower, by order of the house of commons, and continued there, under close restraint, till the

* Clarendon, vol. ii. 8vo. p. 96.

A Van Assen Sculp.

MATTHEW WREN D. D.

Successively Bishop of Hereford Norwich & Ely.

Died April 24th 1667. in his 82nd Year

From an original Miniature preserved in the Family

Pubd as the Act directs 12th 1793. by W. Richardson Castle St Leicester Square.

the Restoration. He died the 24th of April, 1667, in his eighty-second year. Dr Richardson has made use of some of his manuscripts in his fine and accurate edition of Godwin "*De Præsulibus Angliæ.*"

JOHN PRIDEAUX, late bishop of Worcester. *Frontispiece to his "Doctrine of Practical Praying,"* 1655; 12*mo.*

John Prideaux, some time rector of Exeter College in Oxford, and king's professor of divinity in that university, was deservedly esteemed one of the most learned men of his age. He was so well known abroad, that foreigners came from all parts of Europe, to be instructed by him. Before he applied himself to learning, he stood candidate for the office of parish-clerk, at Ugborow in Devonshire; and, to his great mortification, saw another chosen into that place. Such was his poverty at his first coming to Oxford, that he was employed in servile offices in the kitchen at Exeter college for his support. But he was soon taken notice of for his admirable parts, and eager pursuit after knowledge, and admitted into that society. In process of time he became rector of it; and was by Charles I. preferred to the bishopric of Worcester. He has been often heard to say, that if he had been elected clerk of Ugborow, he should never have been a bishop. He was so far from being ashamed of his original poverty, that he kept the leather breeches which he wore at Oxford, as a memorial of it*. He was reputed the best disputant of his time in the university, and was author of many learned works, of Confec. Dec. 19, 1641.

* The ſame is ſaid of Sir Leoline Jenkins.

of which there is a catalogue in the "Athenæ "Oxonienses *." *Ob.* 29 July, 1650, *Æt.* 72 †.

A Print of PRIMATE USHER may be placed here, as bishop of Carlisle, to which see he was promoted the 16th of Feb. 1641-2, and held it till his death.

RALPH BROWNRIG, lord bishop of Exeter, &c. *W. Faithorne sc. Frontispiece to his sixty-five sermons, fol. published by Wm Martin, some time preacher at the Rolls. There is another print of him without the engraver's name, prefixed to his "Life," by Dr Gauden.*

Ralph Brownrig was esteemed one of the greatest ornaments of his time, to the university of Cambridge, where he was master of Catharine Hall. About the æra of the civil war, he was, for his distinguished merit, promoted to the see of Exeter. He was a deep sharer in the calamities of this reign; but was, in his greatest distress, taken into the family of Thomas Rich, of Sunning, in Berkshire, Esq. where he was hospitably and generously entertained. This prelate's worth was generally acknowledged, but not

Consec. 1642.

* He had an art of memory, by associating ideas. It has been observed, that the act of remembering seems almost wholly to depend upon such an association. See Akinside's "Pleasures of Imagination," p. 126.

† Towards the latter end of his life, he suffered so much from plundering and sequestration, that he was reduced to his original state of poverty. He might have been stiled, as Dr Gauden observes, *Helluo Librorum*, in almost a literal sense. A friend coming to see him, and saluting him in the common form of "How doth your Lordship do?" "Never better in my life "(said he), only I have too great a stomach; for I have eaten that little "plate which the sequestrator left me; I have eaten a great library of excel- "lent books; I have eaten a great deal of linen, much of my brass, some of "my pewter, and now I am come to eat iron; and what will come next I "know not ‖."

‖ Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy," part ii. p. 78.

THE R. REVEREND FATHER IN GOD, RALPH BROWNRIG LORD B.P. OF EXETER, who dyed aged 67. Dec. 7. 1659.

not sufficiently known. His sermons were not exceeded by any published in this reign: but their merit, when they were delivered by himself, appeared to great advantage, from the dignity of his person and behaviour, and the justness of his elocution. He was one of those excellent men with whom archbishop Tillotson cultivated an acquaintance at his first coming to London, and by whose preaching and example, he formed himself *. I have been credibly informed, that Dr Conybeare, the late worthy bishop of Bristol, had a particular esteem for his works. *Ob.* 7 Dec. 1659, *Æt.* 67.

A SCOTCH PRELATE.

JOHANNES SPOTISWOODE, archiepiscopus S. Andreanus, totius Scotiæ primas, et metropolitanus, ejusdemque regni cancellarius; *W. Hollar f. h. sh. Frontisp. to his "History."*

Archbishop Spotiswoode was author of the "History of Scotland," a work compiled from scanty materials, but with great impartiality. There is throughout the whole an air of probity and candour, which was the peculiar character of the writer. This history was undertaken by the command of James I. who had a high opinion of the author's abilities. Upon expressing a diffidence to James about that part of it which relates to his mother, and which had been the stumbling-block of former historians, he replied, "Speak the truth, man, and spare not." This prelate presided in the assemblies of Aberdeen and Perth, and had a principal hand in introducing the Liturgy, and restoring uniformity to the

* See Birch's "Life of Tillotson," p. 16, second edit.

church of Scotland. He died in England, in 1639, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

IRISH PRELATES.

(JAMES) USHER, archbishop of Armagh; *Petrus Lely, eques, p. Vertue sc.* 1738; *Illust. Head* *. *This was copied in mezzotinto by Miller of Dublin.*

The original was in the possession of the late general Tyrrel, at Shotover, in Oxfordshire. It formerly belonged to lady Tyrrel, the primate's daughter, and is said by Dr Parr, his chaplain, to be more like him than any other portrait. See Parr's "Life of Archbishop Usher."

JACOBUS USSERIUS, &c. *Rob. Pinck vicecancellarius Oxoniensis posuit; W. Marshall sc.* 1647; *h. sh.*

JACOBUS USSERIUS; *Marshall sc. 4to. He is represented holding a book; a scull is on the table; arms, &c. The head of this print is copied by Landry, at Paris, and prefixed to his* "Annales," *folio,* 1673. *It is done much in the manner of Faithorne.*

JAMES USHER, &c. *Glover f. h. sh.*

JAMES USHER, &c. *with a Welsh inscription; R. Vaughan sc.* 12*mo.*

This print was engraved at the expence of the university of Oxford, when Dr Pinck was vice-chancellor, and was designed to be prefixed to his "Annotations on St Ignatius's Epistles," which were printing at Oxford, in 1644; but it was first placed before his book, "De Romanæ "Ecclesiæ Symbolo Apostolico," &c. Lond. 1647; quarto.

JAMES

* Under this print, his two aunts, who were blind from their cradles, are represented teaching him to read. The letters were wrought on a kind of sampler.

U S H E R.
Arch Biſhop of Armagh.

JAMES USHER, &c. *Faithorne sc.* 4*to.*

JACOBUS USSERIUS, &c. *Copied from Marshall; h. sh.*

JACOBUS USSERIUS, &c. *Stent; h. sh.*

This learned and pious prelate, for the improvement of sacred and profane history and chronology, carried his researches into the remotest ages of antiquity. His natural penetration, which was great, was assisted with all the aids of science and languages. The most valuable of his numerous works, is his "Annals of the Old and New "Testament," which is printed in Latin, and in English. One of the least considerable is his "Body of Divinity," which was composed in the early part of his life, and published without his consent. He was so affected with the execution of Charles I. that he fainted. He is said to have foretold the restoration, and several other great events. His admirers were not content with his being a great antiquary, historian, and divine, but they must make a prophet of him. For the better understanding of his character, it should be remarked, that, in the early part of his life, he was a Calvinist, and that he afterwards took the middle way betwixt the Calvinists and Arminians. See the Interregnum *.

GEOR-

* John Bramhall, biſhop of Derry, and afterwards archbiſhop of Armagh, "was forced upon the revolt of Cork to leave Ireland. He went into France, and "intended a journey into Spain, but met with an unexpected diverſion; for, "after his firſt day's travel into that kingdom, he put up at a houſe to refreſh "himſelf, where his hoſteſs called him by his name. Admiring at his being "diſcovered, ſhe revealed the ſecret to him, ſhewed him his picture †, and aſ-"ſured him there were ſeveral of them on the road, that being known by "them, he might be carried to the inquiſition; and that her huſband, among

M 2 "others,

† Doubtleſs his print, which I never ſaw.

GEORGIUS WEBBE, Limericensis, apud Hibernos, episcopus; *Thomas Slater sc. small* 8vo. *Before his "Practice of quietness," reprinted* 1705.

There is another print of him in 12mo. *probably copied from this, but better engraved by an unknown hand.*

Consec. 1634. George Webbe, a native of Bromham in Wiltshire, was, in the late reign, rector of the church of St Peter and Paul in Bath. Upon the accession of Charles, he was made one of his majesty's chaplains, and was esteemed the best preacher at court: and indeed his compositions are in a purer and more elegant style than that of most of his contemporaries. He published sermons, several treatises of practical religion, and some books for the use of the lower forms in grammar schools; particularly an English translation of the two first comedies of Terence. He died in the castle of Limerick, in 1641, where he was detained prisoner by the Irish rebels.

JOHN RICHARDSON, bishop of Ardagh. See the Interregnum.

DIGNI-

" others, had a power to that purpose, and would certainly execute his commis-
" sion if he found him. He made use of the advertisement, and escaped out of the
" power of that court ‖." I shall only add here, that Dr Bramhall was one of the most learned, able, and active prelates of the age in which he lived, an acute disputant, and an excellent preacher. He was a great stickler for the patrimony of the church, and, in about four years, regained to that of Ireland upwards of 30,000*l.* a year of her just rights. The most celebrated of his works were his writings against Hobbes.

‖ Lives of the "Bishops" in Sir James Ware's Works.

DIGNITARIES of the CHURCH, and inferior CLERGYMEN.

ISAAC BARGRAVE, Dean of Canterbury, *a small oval*; *Vandergucht sc.*

Isaac Bargrave, &c. *J. Cole sc.*

The original picture, said to have been painted by Cornelius Jansen, is in the Dean's chapel, in the cathedral church of Canterbury, where he lies buried. Under it is his epitaph. The print engraved from it is in Dart's Antiquities of that church.

Isaac Bargrave was a man of good natural parts, which were much strengthened and polished by study, converse, and travel. He was a fellow-collegiate with Ralph Ruggle, at Clare Hall, in Cambridge, and performed the part of Torcol, in his comedy of "Ignoramus," when it was acted before James I. During his stay at Venice, he was honoured with the friendship of father Paul, who told him, that he believed the doctrine and discipline of the church of England to be the most primitive of any in the world. He was a true friend and zealous defender of our civil and religious rights and liberties; and incurred the displeasure of James, by preaching a sermon, when he was minister of St Margaret's, Westminster, against popery, corruption, and evil counsellors. In the time of the civil war he adhered to the king from principle and affection, having been chaplain to him before and after his accession to the throne. He was first canon, and next dean of Canterbury. He, with his family, particularly his wife, and sister, who was widow of John Boys, his predecessor in the deanry, met with cruel treatment from that ungrate-

Admitted dean 14 Oct. 1625.

ful ruffian colonel Sandys, whom he had by his interest saved from the gallows, when he was indicted at Maidstone assizes for a rape. Sandys was not content with adding personal insult to ingratitude and cruelty; he also caused him to be committed to the Fleet prison, and absurdly attempted to blacken his character. He died, as it seems, of a broken heart, in about three weeks after his commitment, in 1642, and the fifty-sixth year of his age *.

JOANNES DONNE, nuper ecclesiæ Paulinæ decanus; *in a winding sheet; 4to.* See the reign of JAMES I.

CHRISTOPHER WREN, D. D. dean of Windsor; *G. Vandergucht sc. h. sh. Engraved for the* "Parentalia."

Installed 4 April, 1635.

Christopher Wren was younger brother of Matthew, bishop of Ely, and his successor in the deanry of Windsor. He received his education at St John's College, in Oxford, was some time chaplain to Dr Lancelot Andrews, bishop of Winchester, and also chaplain to Charles I. After the chapel of St George and the treasury belonging to it had been plundered by the rebels, he sedulously exerted himself in recovering as many of the records as could be procured, and had the good fortune to redeem the three registers distinguished by the names of the Black, Blue, and Red, which were carefully preserved by him till his death. They were afterwards committed to the custody of his son, who, soon after the Restoration, delivered them to Dr Bruno Ryves, dean of Windsor.

* See Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy," part ii. p. 5. See also Wood, Lloyd, and the "*Mercurius Rusticus.*"

Windsor. Having distinguished himself by his learning, loyalty, and piety, he died the 29th of May, 1658, in the house of his son-in-law, Dr William Holder, at Blechington, in Oxfordshire, and was buried in the chancel of that parish church. He had a great hand in forming the genius of his only son Christopher, who did the highest honour to his country *.

JOSIAS SHUTE, S. T. B. Colcestriæ archidiac. &c. *Guil. Marshall sc. h. sh. Frontisp. to his "Nineteen Sermons on the sixteenth Chapter of Genesis;"* 1649; *fol.*

Josias Shute, archdeacon of Colchester, and rector of St Mary Woolnoth, in Lombard-street, London, was educated at Trinity College, in Cambridge. In his character were united every qualification of an excellent divine. His learning in divinity and ecclesiastical history was extensive: indeed, almost universal. His talent as an orator was perhaps unrivalled; he instantly caught, and immoveably fixed the attention. His life was a uniform example of unaffected piety. He was frequently styled the English Chrysostom, and was particularly conversant in the writings of that father. He first began to be neglected in the civil wars. His primitive virtues could not over-balance the prejudice conceived by some against his learning, which was not apostolical. Lloyd tells us in his "Memoirs," that he died the twenty-second of June 1643; and in the next page, that he died in 1640: he was right at first. Promot. 15 April 1642

* In the "State papers of Edward, earl of Clarendon," vol. i. p. 270, is an eſtimate of a building "to be erected for her majeſty," by dean Wren.

WILLIAM CHILLINGWORTH, *in an oval of palms; engraved with the heads of the earl of Shaftesbury, Mr Locke, and Mr Woolaston; h. sh. mezz.*

Promoted 20 July, 638.

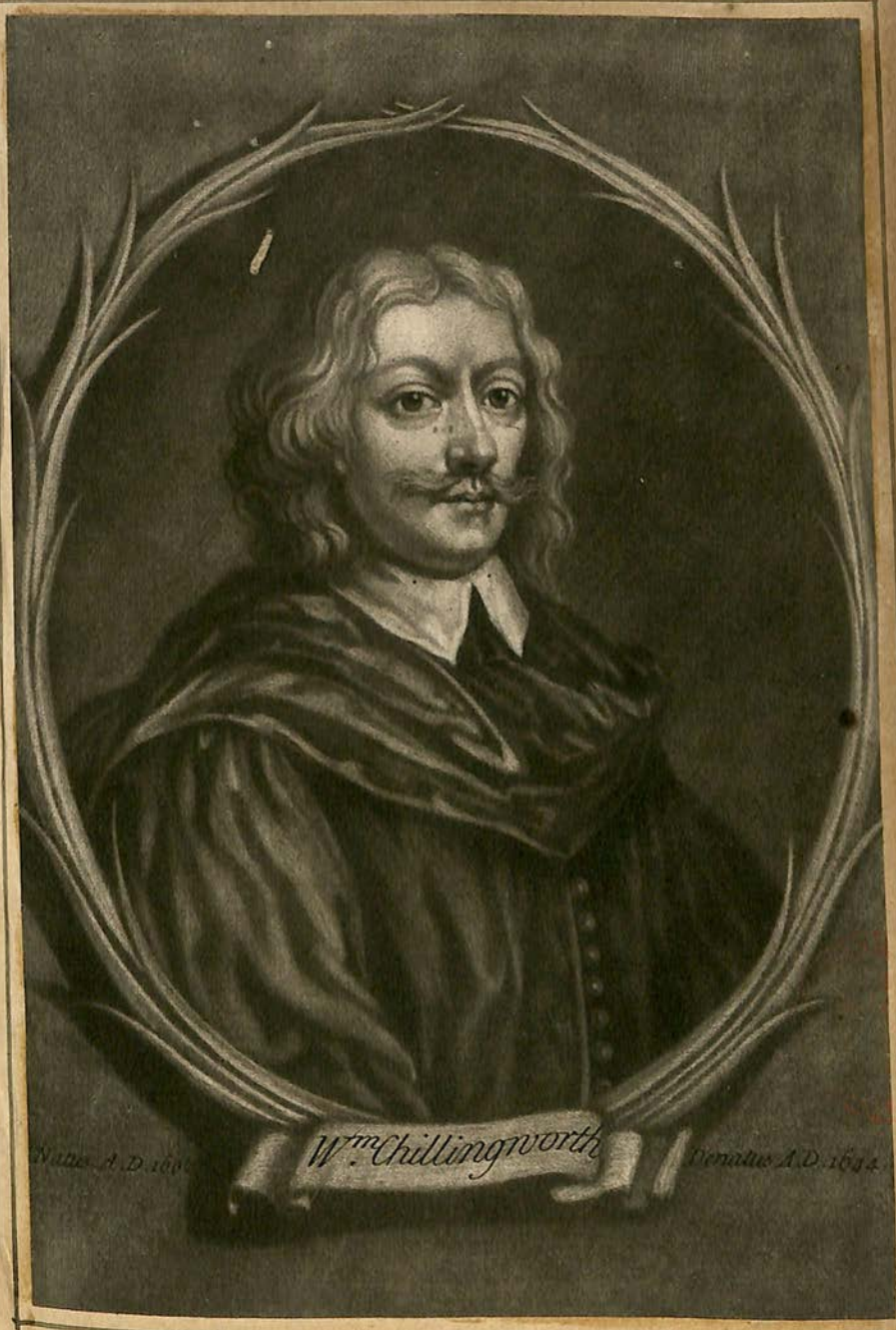
William Chillingworth, chancellor of the church of Salisbury, was justly esteemed the acutest and closest disputant of his time. Of this he has given abundant proof, in his "Religion of Protestants, a safe Way to Salvation; or an answer to a book intitled, "Mercy and Truth, or Charity maintained by Catholiques." The author, in his answer, like an expert fencer, parries every blow of his antagonist, and pushes at him at the same time. In this celebrated work we are not to look for elegance, but truth. He exposes the false and delusive arts of sophistry and rhetoric; strips them of all their ornaments, and presents them to our eyes in their natural deformity. In the time of the civil war, he displayed his talents as an engineer. But the machines which he caused to be made in the Roman manner, though sufficient proofs of his genius, were not attended with the success which was expected from them. Chillingworth, Tillotson, and other great men who have employed the force of reason in religion, though under a proper restraint, have been branded with Socinianism. *Ob.* Jan. 1643-4.

GULIELMUS ALABASTER, anno ætatis suæ 66, studii arcanæ theologiæ, 33; *C. Johnson p. J. Payne sc. 4to. neatly engraved.*

William Alabaster, who received his education in the university of Cambridge, was one of the best Latin poets of this age *. He was also

* Dr Fuller informs us †, that when his Latin tragedy of Roxana was acted at Trinity College in Cambridge, the last words, "fequar, fequar," were so

† "Worthies," in Suffolk, p. 70.


Wm. Chillingworth
Natus A.D. 160[illegible]
Denatus A.D. 1644.

Pub by W Richardson July 1. 1798 York House N°31 Strand.

also particularly eminent for his skill in the Greek and Oriental languages. He was, for a short time, a convert to the church of Rome, and published *seven motives* for his conversion; but he soon saw many more for his returning to the church of England. He applied himself much to caballistic learning, which is admirably contrived to make the Scriptures speak any sense, or no sense at all *. The text of the sermon which he preached for his doctor's degree, was the first verse, of the first chapter, of the first book of Chronicles, namely, Adam, Sheth, Enosh. The most considerable of his works, is his "Lexicon Pentaglotton;" upon which he was employed many years. His highest preferment in the church, was a prebend of St Paul's. *Ob.* April, 1640.

"PETER SMART, A. M. (*Æt.* 73, 1641); "minister of God's word, at Bowden, prebend † of "Durham, and one of his majesty's high commis- "sioners in the province of York; who, for preach- "ing against popery ‡, anno 1628, lost above 300l. "per annum, and was imprisoned in the King's "Bench, about eleven years, by the high commis- "sion.

"Peter

so "hideously pronounced," that a gentlewoman present fell distracted, and never afterwards recovered her senses. It is indeed possible that an impassioned countenance, a wild and agitated gesture, and a frightful tone of voice, might have had such an effect upon a weak woman, and especially as she was ignorant of the drama which was acting before her.

* The greatest eccentric genius in this kind of learning, was the author of "Moses's Principia;" who was thought to be in the cabala, what Sir Isaac Newton was in philosophy.

† Sic Orig.

‡ On Psalm xxxi. 7.

" Peter preach down vain rites with flagrant
" heart,
" Thy Guerdon shall be great, tho' here thou
" smart."

Geo. Abbot. archiepis. Cant. composuit. W. Hollar f. 12*mo.*

These verses must have been written long before the print was done, if composed by archbishop Abbot, who died 1633.

PETER SMART, &c. *a book open before him; 4to.*

The removal of the communion table from the middle of the church to the upper end of it gave the highest offence to Smart, as if that act alone had been introducing popery. He preached a sermon, abounding with invectives, against " the Whore of Babylon's bastardly brood," &c. in which he evidently reflected on the bishops, and Dr Cosin, the dean of Durham. He was afterwards treated with as little ceremony as he had treated them; for, upon his refusal to recant, he was degraded and dispossessed of all his preferments, and moreover fined and imprisoned. The puritan party are said to have raised 400l. a year for him, by subscription. He was one of the witnesses against archbishop Laud, in 1644.

Mr GEORGE HERBERT, author of those sacred Poems, called " The Temple." *R. White sc. Prefixed to his Poems*, together with his Life by Walton.*—He is placed here as a prebendary of Lincoln, to which dignity he was promoted the fifteenth of July, 1626.

George

* The anonymous poems subjoined to Herbert's were written by Crashaw.

George Herbert, fifth son of Richard Herbert, esq. and brother of Edward, lord Herbert, of Cherbury, was public orator of the university of Cambridge, in the reign of James I. who was a great admirer of his abilities. While the king lived, he attended the court; but soon after his death, he took holy orders, and was presented to the rectory of Bemerton, near Salisbury, where he was a most exemplary parish priest: but, to the regret of all that knew him, he died in less than three years after his ordination. He, on his death-bed, commended his poems to the press. The great lord Bacon had such an opinion of his judgment, that he would not suffer his works to be printed before they had passed his examination. We are credibly informed that Mr Pope frequently read his poems for the same reason that Virgil read the works of Ennius *. But such was his character, that we cannot but revere so great and good a man, as little as we esteem his poetry. The verses quoted by archbishop Tillotson, in his second sermon on Joshua xxiv. 15. have been attributed to him; but they are from lord Brook's Tragedy of Mustapha †.

THOMAS FULLER, Ba. of Di. *his right hand on a book; 4to. before his "Abel Redivivus." Another; 12mo.*

Thomas Fuller, prebendary ‡ of Salisbury, and rector of Broad Windsor in Dorsetshire, was eminent as a divine; but more eminent as a biogra- Collated 18 June, 163[illegible]

* See the "Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope;" p. 85.

† Sir Richard Steele, in No. 32 of his "Lover," says Alaham, but he is mistaken.

‡ He stiles himself Prebendarius Prebendaridès, in his "Appeal of Injured "Innocence," fol. part iii. p. 47. I mention this book as worth the reader's notice, for its spirit and pleasantry. It is addressed to Dr Heylin.

biographer and historian. His imagination was lively, his reading extensive, and his memory tenacious of what it read. His "History of the "Holy War," his "Holy and Profane State," his "Church Histo-"ry," his "Pisgah Sight," his "Abel Redivivus," and "his History of the Worthies of England," are the most considerable of his works. Of these the "Church History" is the most erroneous; the "Pisgah Sight" the most exact; and his "His-"tory of the Worthies" the most estimable. He was unhappy in having a vein of wit, as he has taken uncommon pains to write up to the bad taste of his age, which was much fonder of conceit than sentiment. This vicious taste was upon the decline in the reign of Charles I *. *Ob.* 15 Aug. 1661, *Æt.* 54.

JOHANNES HALES, colleg. Eton. socius, et eccles. Windesoriensis canonicus. *Frontispiece to his Tracts; small 8vo.*

Installed 27 June, 1639.

John Hales, stiled "the ever memorable," was, for the brightness and solidity of his genius, the variety and elegance of his learning, and the politeness of his manners, the delight and envy of his contemporaries. His knowledge in divinity and humanity was a radicated habit; and there was scarce ever any appeal from his judgment as a casuist, or a critic. The greatness of his character has stamped a value upon some of his compositions which are thought to have but little merit in themselves. His sermons, especially, are exceeded by those of several authors who flourished at the same time. He was, by the prevailing faction in the civil wars, ejected from his canonry of Windsor,

* "And modes of wit, and modes of science die." Dr BROWNE.

Vera effigies doctissimi Viri
D. IOANNIS MALES Colleg. Eton. Socii
et Eccles. Colleg. Windesorien sis Canonici.

sor, and his fellowship of Eton College, the only preferments he ever enjoyed. He died very poor, in 1656, in the seventy-second year of his age *.

PETER HEYLIN, prebendary, of Westminster, See the reign of Charles II.

A FOREIGN DIGNITARY.

GERARDUS JOAN. VOSSIUS; *Sandra (Sandrart) p. A. Bloteling sc. h. sh.*

" Cerne Palatinæ lector, miracula terræ,
" Quem suus haud una perficit arte labor.
" Sufficit acta dies aliis, non sufficit illi;
" A solida studiis tempora nocte petit.
" Quid non exequitur scriptor? Nos sponte fate-
" mur,
" Non alia scribi secula posse manu.
" Et puer, et juvenis, chartis impalluit, et vir;
" Et nunc non alium se cupit esse senex."

C. Barlæus.

GERARDUS JOAN. VOSSIUS; *4to. Frontispiece to his " Epistolæ," &c. in which are some curious particulars relating to his personal history.*

Gerard John Vossius, professor of history at Leyden, and prebendary of Canterbury, was a man of as great reading, and various learning, as any of his contemporaries. He was particularly eminent for his knowledge in philology and history, the latter of which was his greatest excellence. He read over the Greek and Latin historians, and passed his judgment upon them all,

* See a remarkable passage concerning him, in Heylin's " Life of Archbi-" shop Laud," p. 362.

all *. He also composed a very ingenious work in thirty-two chapters, intitled, "Ars Historica," the first of the kind ever published*. His "Rhetoric" has continued longer in esteem than any other modern book on that subject. We are greatly amazed that one man could have read, but still more that he could have written so much, and so well ‡. He complains of the great number of mistakes in ancient and modern authors; but notwithstanding all his care, Bayle, and others, have found many errors in his own writings §. He came into England to be installed at Canterbury, in 1629. *Ob.* 1650. *Æt.* 73.

JOHANNES PRESTONUS, vir clarissimus; *eight English verses*; *4to. Frontisp. to his "New "Covenant," &c. in the title to which he is styled chaplain to Charles I. but he perhaps more properly belongs to the preceding reign.*

JOHN PRESTON, D. D: *small.*

JOHN PRESTON; *a small oval, in the title to his "Saints Infirmities,"* 1636; *small 8vo.*

John Preston, master of Emanuel College in Cambridge, was first taken notice of by James I. at a public disputation in that university; in which he asserted, that a hound could make a syl-

* In his books "De Historicis Græcis et Latinis."

† Hakewil's "Apol." edit. 1630, p. 251.

‡ Our wonder will be somewhat abated as to the great number of his writings when we consider the following anecdote in a MS. of Mr Ashmole, in his own Museum; he says he had it from Dr John Pell. "Gerard Vossius wrote his *Adversaria* on one side of a sheet of paper, and joined them together, and would so send them to the press, without transcribing."

§ It is with authors, as with men in general, they censure others for faults, to which they not only lie open, but of which they are actually guilty.

a syllogism *. The king, who loved logic and hunting, is supposed from that time to have had a particular respect for him. Preston was a great patron of the puritan party in the late reign. He frequently attended the court, where he was for some time regarded as a distinguished favourite of the duke of Buckingham †, who thought, by his means, to work the puritans to a compliance with his designs. But Preston, who was as great a politician as the duke, was not to be over-reached. He wrote many practical treatises and sermons, both in English and in Latin. *Ob.* July 20, 1628.

ALEXANDER ROSS, D.D. chaplain to Charles I. See the Interregnum.

" The reverend, faithful, and profitable minister " of God's Word, RICHARD SIBBS, D. D. mas- " ter of Catharine Hall, in Cambridge, and preacher " in Gray's Inn, London ;" *Marshall sc.*

RIC. SIBBS, S. T. D. *engraved in the manner of Gaywood. Frontispiece to his " Commentary on the first Chapter of the second Epistle to the Corinthians," fol.* 1655.

RICHARD SIBBS ; *J. Payne sc. 4to.*

RICHARD SIBBS, &c. 12*mo.*

This humble and pious man was bred in St John's College in Cambridge, where he was eminent for his preaching. In 1618, he was

* " An enthymeme, said he, is a lawful syllogism, but dogs can make " them. He instanced in a hound, who had the major proposition in his mind, " namely, The hare is gone either this or that way; and smells out the mi- " nor with his nose, viz. she is not gone that way; and follows the conclu- " sion, Ergo, this way, with open mouth." Clark's " Lives," fol.—Preston borrowed this argument from Montaigne.

† See Burnet's " History of his own time," vol. i. p. 19.

was, for his excellent talent that way, chosen preacher of Gray's Inn, and in 1626, elected master of Catharine Hall, to which he was a great benefactor. He found that society in a very declining state; but it soon began to flourish under his care. He was author of several books of practical divinity, of which the most noted was his "Bruised Reed," to which Mr Baxter tells us, he in a great measure owed his conversion *. This circumstance alone would have rendered his name memorable. His principal work is his Commentary above mentioned.

ANTHONY TUCKNEY, D. D. master of Emanuel College in Cambridge, and one of the assembly of divines in this reign. See the next.

DANIEL FEATLY, S. T. D. *Æt.* 65; *Marshall f.* 1645; *4to. Frontispiece to his "Dipper "dipped." There is another print of him lying on his tomb, on which is inscribed his epitaph.*

Daniel Featly, or Fairclough, was son of a cook of Corpus Christi College in Oxford, and one of its greatest ornaments †. He had the honour to speak a funeral oration before the College, upon the death of Dr Rainolds, the celebrated and much lamented master of it: and he entertained the archbishop of Spalato when he was at the university, with a public exercise; on both which occasions he acquitted himself with great applause. He attended Sir Thomas Edmonds in his embassy to France, where he had several disputes with the Sorbonists;

* See Baxter's "Life" by himself, fol. or Calamy's "Abridgement."

† The famous Jackson, who ſtands high in the firſt claſs of our Engliſh divines, was of the ſame college, and his contemporary.

VERA EFFIGIES DANIELIS FEATLEY S.S. THEOLOGIÆ DOCTORIS CHARLTONIÆ NATI DENATI
April: 17° 1645
Ætatis Suæ 65.

Tim. cap. IV. 7.
Resurgam
Matt. XXV. 36.

bonists; as he afterwards had with Fisher, the Jesuit, in England. He was both a vehement and an acute disputant; qualities which rarely meet in the same person. His writings, which are chiefly controversial, are levelled against the papists, and the sectaries. He so exasperated the latter, that they threw him into prison, where unwholesome air, bad diet, and worse treatment, soon broke his constitution, and hastened his death. A little before he died, he was carried to Chelsea College, of which he was the third and last provost *, and there ended his life. *Ob.* 1645, *Æt.* 65. He was succeeded in his rectory of Lambeth by White, and in that of Acton by Philip Nye.

JOHN LIGHTFOOT, D. D. a very learned divine, and one of the assembly at Westminster. See the next reign.

BRIAN WALTON, D. D. See the Interregnum.

SAMUEL BOLTON, D. D. *Faithorne sc. 4to.*
SAMUEL BOLTON, D. D. &c. *Van Hove sc.*

Samuel Bolton was minister of St Martin's, Ludgate, in this reign, and sat in the assembly of divines at Westminster. In the time of the Interregnum, he was preferred to the mastership of Christ College in Cambridge, in which he succeeded Dr Bainbrigg. Several authors † speak of him as an excellent preacher and expounder of Scripture, and as of a most exem-

* So Wood says; but according to Fuller's "Church History," x. 55, 51, he was the third provost, and Dr Samuel Wilkinson the fourth."

† Clarke, Neal, &c.

plary character. *Ob.* 5 Oct. 1654, *Æt.* 48. His funeral sermon was preached by Mr Edmund Calamy.

THOMAS TAYLOR, S. T. D. *Æt.* 56; *Marshall sc. 4to.*

THOMAS TAYLOR, &c. *Lombart sc. h. sh.*

THOMAS TAYLOR; *8vo. in Clark's "Lives," &c.*

THOMAS TAYLOR, &c. *12mo.*

Thomas Taylor, who flourished in this, and the preceding reign, was, for his great knowledge in the Scriptures, styled "The illuminated Doctor *." He was some time a preacher at Reading in Berkshire, where his example was observed to have a good effect upon the younger clergy. He was afterwards promoted to the rectory of St Mary, Aldermanbury, in London. His works, which contain commentaries on several of the Epistles of St Paul, and other theological pieces, were printed in two volumes folio, 1659. He, and Dr Thomas Beard of Huntingdon, were joint compilers of "The Theatre of "God's Judgment;" a work collected from ancient and modern authors, the fourth edition of which was published in 1648, fol. *Ob.* 1632.

GUIL. GOUGE, S. T. P. &c. *W. Faithorne sc. Frontisp. to his "Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews," 1655, fol. eight English verses.*

GUIL. GOUGE, &c. *from the same plate; nine English verses, different from the former.*

GUIL. GOUGE, &c. *J. Dunstall f.*

GUIL. GOUGE, &c. *Stent; 4to.*

William

* Wood says that he excelled in following, and opening an allegory. "Fasti "Oxon." vol. i. col. 250.

William Gouge was educated at King's College in Cambridge, where he never absented himself from public prayers at the chapel for nine years together, and constantly read fifteen chapters in the Bible every day. He was one of the assembly of divines; and was, with several others, chosen by a committee of parliament, to write annotations on the Bible *. He was forty-five years the laborious, the exemplary, and the much loved minister of St Anne's, Black Friars, in London, where none ever thought or spoke ill of him, but such as were inclined to think or speak ill of religion itself. He did his great master's business till his strength absolutely failed him, and then "came to his grave in a "full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in his "season †." *Ob.* 1653, *Æt.* 79. I am informed from a manuscript note in a copy of Fuller's "Worthies," in the possession of Sir William Musgrave, bart. "that he refused the provostship "of King's College in Cambridge, and that he "had eight children, who lived to man's and "woman's estate."

TOBIAS CRISP, D. D. *Æt.* 42; *J. S. (Sturt) sc.* 4*to.*

TOBIAS CRISP; *small* 8*vo. Before the third vol. of his Sermons*, 1646.

TOBIAS CRISP; *Arthur Soly sc.*

Tobias Crisp was rector of Brinkworth in Wiltshire, where he was admired for his preaching, and highly esteemed for his hospitality, diligence, and irreproachable behaviour. In the former part of his life, he was professedly an

* Called, "The Assembly's Annotations."

† Job v. 26. The text of his funeral sermon, preached by Wm. Jenkyn, who succeeded him as minister of Black Friars.

Arminian; but afterwards became a rigid Antinomian. In 1642, he left Brinkworth, and retired to London, where his tenets, with respect to grace, were presently known, and drew him into a controversy with fifty-two divines. By excessive application, he contracted a distemper that soon brought him to his grave. His Sermons, &c. were reprinted in 1689, with the names of twelve Presbyterian and Anabaptist ministers prefixed, expressing their approbation of the book. This revived a controversy, in which Mr Daniel Williams and other persons of note were engaged. The reader may see particulars in the "Biographia Britannica," Artic. TOLAND, note (B). Our author Crisp has been regarded as the great champion of antinomianism. *Ob.* 27 Feb. 1642-3.

EDWARDUS SIMPSON, S. T. D. *Æt.* 73; *4to. Frontisp. to his "Chronicon," &c.*

EDWARDUS SIMPSON, &c. *a small oval, in the neat title to his* "Chronicon," *a different edition from the former. Wandelaar invenit & fecit; h. sh.*

Edward Simpson, a native of Tottenham in Middlesex, was educated at Trinity College in Cambridge. Having taken the degrees in divinity, he became chaplain to Sir Moyle Finch; and was, by the viscountess Maidstone, his daughter, preferred to the rectory of Eastling in Kent. He was esteemed a good critic in the learned languages, and an excellent historian. In 1652, he published his elaborate work, entitled "*Chronicon Catholicum ab Exordio Mundi*," in folio. The eminent critic Peter Wesseling republished this book. Dr Edward Reynolds, afterwards bishop of Norwich, in his licence for the press, gives this character of it: "Egre-

"gium

R.P.F. IOANNES BAPTISTA ALIAS BULLAKER. ORDINIS F.F. MINORUM RECOLLECTORUM PROVINCIÆ ANGLIÆ LONDINI MARTYRIO CORONATUS 15 Octob. 1642.

Published by W. Richardson Castle Street. Leicester Field's.

DR. ALEXANDER LEIGHTON, a Scotch divine, published a furious and seditious book, entitled "An Appeal to the Parliament; or a Plea against Prelacy:" for which an information was exhibited against him in the Star Chamber. Here several expressions appeared so exorbitant, and so insolent against the government, that the two chief justices who were present, delivered their opinion, "That they would have proceeded against him for treason, if the cause had come before them;" and other lords declared it to be his Majesty's great mercy and goodness, that he was brought to receive the censure of this court, and not arraigned for a traitor at another bar.' In conclusion he was sentenced to imprisonment during the King's pleasure, and to a fine of ten thousand pounds; to be degraded in the Ecclesiastical Court; to be then twice pilloried and whipt; to have both his ears cut off, his nose slit, and his face stigmatized. But waiting in vain for the penitence of the offender, after five months respite, and the person making his escape, he was brought back to the Fleet Prison, and had the sentence executed upon him with full severity. And though the nature of the crime, the obstinacy of the offender, and the necessity of such a furious spirit sufficiently required this or the like punishment, yet it had the natural effect of moving pity in the people, and of raising new prejudices against the Court and Government.

DR. A. LEIGHTON.

" gium et absolutissimum opus, summa industria, " omnigena eruditione, magno judicio et multo- " rum annorum vigiliis productum." He also wrote notes on Horace, Persius, &c. *Ob.* 1652.

DR LUPTON: *In a neat title to his "History of modern Protestant Divines," 1637, in which are several small English heads.*

Dr Lupton was also author of the " Lives of the Fathers," Lond. 1640, 4to. in which are a considerable number of small heads by Glover: those of the divines were probably engraved by the same hand.

DR LAIGHTON, (or LEIGHTON); *Hollar f. a small oval.*

Under the head is the following inscription, which shews how differently authors of libels were treated in the reign of Charles I. from what they have been of late years. " Dr Laighton, " for writing a book called " Sion's Plea *," was " first, by a warrant from the high-commission " court, clapped up in Newgate, for the space of " fifteen weeks, where he suffered great misery and " sickness, almost to death; afterwards lost one of " his ears on the pillory, had one of his nostrils slit " clean through, was whipped with a whip of three " cords knotted, had about thirty-six lashes there- " with, was fined ten thousand pounds, and kept " prisoner in the Fleet twelve years, where he was " most cruelly used a long time, being lodged day " and night among the most desperately wicked " villains of that whole prison." He was fa-

 ther

* He, in this book, ſtyles the biſhops, " Men of Blood," and the queen " A Daughter of Heth."

ther of Dr Robert Leighton, the excellent archbishop of Glasgow *.

WILLIAM FENNER, &c. *Hollar f.* 1656, *h. sh.*

WILLIAM FENNER, B. D. *Æt.* 40, 1640; *Hollar f.* 12*mo.*

WILLIAM FENNER, B. D. *Æt.* 45, 1645 †; *Hollar f.* 8*vo.*

William Fenner, a noted puritan divine, received his education at Pembroke Hall in Cambridge. He was preferred to the rectory of Rochford in Essex, by the earl of Warwick, who was a great admirer of his preaching. He wrote a considerable number of practical books; as "Christ's "Alarm to Drowsy Saints," &c. &c. He was much resorted to as a casuist.

MR HERBERT PALMER (B. D.); *small* 4*to.*

Herbert, son of Sir Thomas Palmer, was educated in the university of Cambridge. He was a man of uncommon learning, generosity, and politeness; and his character in general, was

* Dr Leighton has been generally taken for a doctor of divinity; but it seems, from the following account of him, that he was a doctor of phyſic, tho' in holy orders. He *may* therefore be removed into the ninth Claſs.

Dr Alexander Leighton was interdicted the practice of phyſic in the reign of James I. by the preſident and cenſors of the college of phyſicians, as a diſqualified perſon. He alledged, in bar to this prohibition, that he had taken his doctor's degree at Leyden, under profeſſor Heurnius. It was then objected to him, that he had taken prieſt's orders; and being aſked why he did not adhere to the profeſſion to which he had been ordained, he excepted againſt the ceremonies, but owned himſelf to be a clergyman. Still perſiſting to practice in London, or within ſeven miles of that city, he was cenſured "*tanquam infamis*, he having before been cenſured in the ſtar-chamber to loſe his ears." Dr Chas. Goodall's "Hiſtorical Account of the College's Proceedings againſt Empirics," p. 401.

† The date on this print has been altered.

was so good, that bishop Laud, in 1632, presented him to the vicarage of Ashwell in Hertfordshire, though he was professedly of puritan principles *. He sat in the assembly of divines at Westminster; and was one of those that wished for peace, in the time of the civil war †. In 1644, he was, by the earl of Manchester, appointed master of Queen's College, in Cambridge; where he was very attentive to the duties of his office. He was author of the "Memorials of Godliness," the thirteenth edition of which was printed in 1708; and had a considerable share in the "Sabbatum redivivum." He spoke the French language with as much facility as his mother tongue. *Ob.* 1647, *Æt.* 47.

MR HENRY SCUDDER (B. D.), 12*mo*.

Henry Scudder, an eminent presbyterian divine, was minister of Colingbourne Ducis, in Wiltshire. He was author of a noted book, intitled, "The Christian's Daily Walk." This book was translated into High Dutch by Theodore Haak, who also translated the first six books of Milton's "Paradise Lost" into that language, for which performance he was much complimented by Fabricius, a celebrated divine at Heidelburg. The translator is *said* to have projected the first plan of the Royal Society ‡.

EDMUNDUS CALAMIE, &c. *four English verses*; 12*mo*.

EDMUND CALAMY, B. D. *R. White sc.* 12*mo*.

EDMUND CALAMY; with the heads of Jos. Caryl, James Janeway, and Ralph Venning; 8*vo*.

* The archbishop, in his defence at his trial, mentioned this as an instance of his impartiality.

† "Memoirs of Denzil Hollis," p. 160.

‡ See a note subjoined to the article of COWLEY, in the reign of Charles II.

See an account of the three last persons, in the next reign.

Edmund Calamy was educated at Pembroke Hall in Cambridge, where he laid the foundation of that great learning, for which he was afterwards distinguished. He was some time domestic chaplain to Nicholas Felton, bishop of Ely; and was, upon the death of William Fenner, presented, by the earl of Warwick, to the rectory of Rochford, in Kent. His next preferment was to the church of St Mary, Aldermanbury, where he continued till the time of the ejection of the nonconformists, after the Restoration. His natural and acquired abilities qualified him to be the leade of the presbyterians. He presided over the city ministers in their meetings; was the most active of their members in the assembly of divines; and was, in effect, the Baxter of this reign. But his writings, which are chiefly practical, are not near so numerous as Baxter's. He was one of the writers against the Liturgy *; but was not so captious as some of the nonconformists, who were inclined to quarrel with the Te Deum, and "correct the Magnificat," only because they were used in the service of the church of Rome. He dared to censure the conduct of Cromwell to his face; and was never known to be intimidated where he thought his duty was concerned †. He went to see the ruins of the city

* One of the answers to the book, written by Calamy and his brethren against the Liturgy, was intitled "A Throat Hapse for the Frogs and Toads "that crept abroad croaking against the Common Prayer Book."

† His grandson informs us, that he had general Monck for his auditor, in his own church, soon after the Restoration; and that, having occasion to speak in his sermon of filthy lucre, he said, "Some men will betray three "kingdoms for filthy lucre's sake; and immediately threw his handkerchief, "which he usually waved up and down while he was preaching, towards the "general's pew." Calamy's "Lives of Baxter," &c. ii. p. 6.

D.r PRESTON

city of London, after the dreadful fire in 1666; and was so deeply affected with the sight, that it broke his heart *.

NATHANIEL BERNARD, S. T. B. Rector de Remenham; *W. Marshall sc.* 8*vo.*

Nathaniel Bernard, lecturer of St Sepulchre's in London, who was probably made rector of Remenham upon the ejection of some conformist, "preaching at St Antholin's church, May 3, 1629, "used this expression, in his prayer before ser- "mon: Oh Lord, open the eyes of the queen's "majestie, that she may see Jesus Christ, whom "she hath pierced with her infidelity, superstition, and idolatrie †." These are Prynne's own words, who says, that bishop Laud being informed of it, brought him before the high commission at Lambeth; but out of tenderness, as "he was a young scholar, and a student in divinity," the bishop was desired to intercede with the king for his pardon, and he accordingly procured it. But his zeal not resting here, carried him to Cambridge, where preaching at St Mary's, and elsewhere, he accused the established church of popery, superstition, and idolatry; for which being convened by the vice-chancellor, Dr Comber, he retreated with precipitation. The vice chancellor

* It is probable, that Mr Calamy would have been unhappy if he had not seen this horrid spectacle. The ingenious Mr Burk in his "Enquiry into the "Origin of our ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful," supposes, that if the metropolis were destroyed by a conflagration, great "numbers from all parts, "would crowd to behold the ruins, and amongst them many who would have "been content never to have seen it in its glory §."

† See Prynne's "Canterburie's Doom," p. 176, 362, 363, 419, 535, 536, whence almost the whole of this article is extracted. See also Wood's "Fasti," 244.

§ P. 77, second edit.

cellor wrote to the bishop concerning him, on which being a second time brought before the commissioners, he was suspended, fined, and imprisoned. The bishop would have had him sign a recantation, but in vain; it is therefore probable, that he was roughly handled. Whether he deserved it or not, is, it seems, a problem betwixt the admirers of bishop Laud and William Prynne.

EDWARD FINCH, *a small whole length, dressed in a surplice, following a coach full of women. Over the coach is written "Away for Hammersmith;" and, in another part, near an ale-house, or tavern, "Finch's Perambulations." The print, which is cut in wood, belongs to a book called "The petition and Articles of several charges exhibited against Edward Finch, &c. now a fugitive for fear of this present parliament,"* 1641, 4to.

Edward Finch, vicar of Christ Church, in London, and brother to the lord-keeper, appears, according to Walker *, to have been the first parochial clergyman who was ejected from a benefice by the reforming parliament. It was the misfortune of this gentleman to live in an age when the beauty of holiness was deemed deformity; and when orthodoxy, conformity, and politeness, were enrolled in the black list of crimes. Some of the most *flagrant* in the articles exhibited against him were, that he preached in a surplice; that he wore this abominable vestment in his perambulations; that he worshipped the "great idol" lately erected in the church, meaning the altar; and associated with women. He died soon after his sequestration, 1 Feb. 1642, happy in this circumstance,

* "Sufferings of the Clergy," part ii. p. 170.

Pub. by Wm Richardson Castle Street Leicester Fields.

cumstance, that he only tasted of the bitter cup, of which many of his brethren and friends unfortunately lived to exhaust the dregs.

ADONIRAM BYFIELD, *with a windmill on his head, and the Devil blowing the sails; it is engraved in the manner of Gaywood, 4to. scarce.*

Adoniram Byfield, who is said to have been a broken apothecary, was a man of special note, and a very active zealot in this busy and boisterous reign. He was one of the scribes to the assembly of divines that sat at Westminster, and had a great hand in the Directory, the "original" of which he sold for four hundred pounds*. He was in possession of the valuable benefice of Colingbourn, in Wiltshire, the right of which belonged to Dr Christopher Prior, prebendary of Slape, in the church of Salisbury, and of Barton Davy, in that of Wells; and who was also principal of New-Inn Hall, in the university of Oxford. The preferments of this orthodox and learned divine were alone sufficient to enroll him with the scandalous and reprobate clergy. Adoniram Byfield is one of those few persons who have, by name, been stigmatized by Butler, in his "Hudibras." He was father of Byfield the sal volatile doctor†.

WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT, (A. M.) *sitting in a studious posture, with Aristotle's Works open before him; Lombart sc. Frontispiece to his Poems and Plays*, 1651; *8vo.*

William Cartwright was son of a gentleman of broken fortune, who was reduced to keep an inn at Cirencester in Glocestershire. He had the

* "Assembly Man," p. 15.

† See Grey's "Hudibras," vol. ii. p. 278, 279.

the highest reputation of any man of his time in the university of Oxford, for poetry, oratory, and philosophy. His "Royal Slave" was acted before the king and queen, by his fellow-students of Christ Church; of whom the most applauded was Mr Busby, afterwards the celebrated master of Westminster school. Wit, learning, judgment, elocution, a graceful person and behaviour, occasioned that well known encomium of him from dean Fell, "That he was the utmost that man could come to." This instance of the perfection of human nature, was also an instance of its vanity. He was suddenly snatched away by a fever in the prime of life, on the twenty-ninth of November, 1643, and had the honour to be regretted by his sovereign and his queen, who were in Oxford at the time of his death. Abraham Wright, fellow of St John's College in that university, published five sermons, in the several styles of bishop Andrews, bishop Hall, Dr Jasper Mayne, Mr William Cartwright *, the presbyterians and independents.

GULIELMUS OUGHTRED, *Æt.* 73; *Hollar f.* 1646; *4to.*

Mr Evelyn tells us, that this print, which was done for his "Clavis," extremely resembles him †.

William Oughtred, rector of Aldbury in Surrey, was generally reputed the greatest mathematician of his age and country. He was by no means deficient in the pursuit of such studies as more immediately related to his profession; but seems to have been carried to the mathematics

* Two poets, and fellow collegiates.
† "Numismata," p. 341.

thematics by an irresistible force of genius. He invented several useful instruments, and composed many excellent pieces on mathematical subjects. But his master-piece is his "Clavis Mathematica," which he drew up for his pupil, the lord William Howard, son of Thomas, earl of Arundel. This work is thought to be so perfect as scarce to admit of improvement: and what serves instead of every other encomium, the general plan of it has been adopted by Sir Isaac Newton. He was the first that gave a turn to mathematical studies to the university of Cambridge; and his "Clavis" was introduced by Seth Ward, who lectured his pupils in it. He sometimes amused himself with archery; but his very studies seems to have had a good effect upon his health; as the mathematics were not only recreation to him, but Epicurism. He was sprightly and active at above eighty years of age; and, if we may believe Mr Collier, died in an exstacy of joy upon hearing of the restoration of Charles II. *Ob.* 1660, *Æt.* 86.

JOHN TRAPP, A. M. rector of Weston upon Avon, in Warwickshire. See the Interregnum.

FRANCICUS ROBERTS, A. M. *Æt.* 40. 1648; *Cross sc. Before his "Clavis Bibliorum;"* 8*vo.* See the Interregnum.

RICHARDUS BERNARD, pastor vigilantissimus de Batcombe, 1641; *Hollar f.* 4*to. Frontisp. to his "Thesaurus," &c.*

Richard Bernard was twenty-eight years the worthy rector of Batcombe, in the county of Somerset. He was author of "Thesaurus Biblicus,"

blicus," a laborious work, formerly much used by way of concordance. He was also author of an "Abstract and Epitome of the Bible," which I have seen bound up with old Bibles. In 1627, he published "A Guide to grand jurymen, with Respect to Witches," the country where he lived being, if we may believe Glanville, formerly much infested with them. He was preceded in his rectory by Dr Biss, who lived in the time of the Reformation. His successor was Richard Allein, a famous nonconformist, of whom there is an account in the "Biographia Britannica." *Ob.* 1641.

JOHANNES SYM, rector ecclesiæ Leensis, inter Essexianos, *Æt.* 56; *Wm Marshall f.* 1637; 4*to.*

In Sion College Catalogue occurs "Life's Preservative against Self-killing, by John Sym, Minister of Leigh in Essex;" Lond. 1637; 4*to.* See also the Bodleian Catalogue.

JOHN FEATLY; *a small head in the title of the following book, of which he was the author, viz.* "*A Fountain of Tears,*" *&c. printed at Amsterdam, in* 1646; 12*mo.*

In the "Remembrancer of excellent Men" is the life of Dr Daniel Featly, by Mr John Featly, whom I take to be the same person with our author. He was chaplain to Charles I. and II.

GULIELMUS WHATELIE, theologus; *six Latin verses. Frontispiece to his "Prototypes, or the primary precedent presidents, out of the Book of Genesis,"* 1647; 4*to.*

William Whatelie, or Whately, a Calvinist, was many years vicar of Banbury in Oxfordshire.

shire. His reputation as a preacher was so great, that numbers of different persuasions went from Oxford, and other distant places, to hear him. As he ever appeared to speak from his heart, his sermons were felt as well as heard, and were attended with suitable effects *. His piety was of a very extraordinary strain, as appears from his book "Of the Cumbers and Troubles of Mar-"riage." He died the tenth of May, 1639, much lamented by his parishioners. These lines are part of his epitaph:

"It's William Whately that here lies,
"Who swam to's tomb in's people's eyes †."

JOHANNES GOODWIN, *Æt.* 47, 1641; *G. G. (Glover) sc. 4to.* See the Interregnum.

JOHN ROGERS, preacher at Dedham, in Essex; *large beard; 12mo.*

John Rogers, a puritan divine, and minister of Dedham, in Essex, was as popular a preacher as any of his time. His congregation, upon lecture days, was generally an assemblage from all the country round; and his church was not only

* A neighbouring clergyman being deeply affected with a ſermon of his, upon bounty to the poor, went to him after it was ended, and aſked him what proportion of his income he ought in conſcience to give. Whately adviſed him not to be ſparing; and intimated, that when he was far from being in eaſy circumſtances, he reſolved himſelf to ſet aſide a larger ſum than ever, for charitable uſes: and that the conſequence was, that God bleſſed and increaſed the ſlender heap from which it was taken: and that he was then able to lend ten times as much as he had formerly been forced to borrow. See the ſtory at large in the "Life of Mr Joſ. Mede," prefixed to his "Works," fol. 1677.

† Several of the poetaſters of the age looked upon this thought as too beautiful to be the property of a ſingle perſon, and have therefore ſhared it among them. See the verſes on the death of queen Elizabeth, in Camden's "Re-"mains, by Philipot," p. 524, or in the "Royal and Noble Authors," i. p. 40, ſecond edit.

only thronged, but sometimes surrounded by such as could not get admittance. Calamy, in his account of the life of Mr Giles Firmin, informs us, "that he was converted when he was a school-"boy by Mr John Rogers of Dedham. He went "late upon a lecture-day, and crowded to get in. "Mr Rogers taking notice of his earnestness, "with a youth or two more, for room, with his "usual freedom cried out, "Here are some young "ones come for Christ: will nothing serve you "but you must have Christ? Then you shall "have him," &c. Which sermon made such an "impression upon him, that he thence dated his "conversion."

HENRICUS BURTON, theol. Cantabrigiensis, &c. *Glover f. 4to.*

HENRY BURTON; *Hollar f. a small oval, under which is some account of him.*

HENRY BURTON, *Æt.* 63, 1640; *four English verses.*

HENRY BURTON, rector of St Matthews, Friday Street; *8vo.*

Henry Burton, because he could not arrive at such a height of preferment in the church as he aspired to, conceived an implacable hatred against the church itself. He wrote and preached against the hierarchy, and the administration, with all the spleen of disappointed ambition; and was jointly concerned in a seditious and schismatical libel with Prynne and Bastwick. The punishment of these men, who were of the three great professions, was ignominious and severe; they were pilloried, fined, and banished *. Though they were never objects of esteem, they

* They were imprisoned in the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Scilly.

Mr. BURTON, a Yorkshire Man, and a Divine, had been a servant in the Closet to King Charles I. when Prince of Wales. He took it very ill that he was not sent to be one of the Chaplains into Spain, when the Prince was there; but worse, that Laud, then Bishop of St. David's, should execute the office of Clerk of the Closet, while Bishop Neale was sick. Inraged at this indignity, as he then conceived it, he put a scandalous paper into the hands of the King, for which, and some other insolencies, he was commanded to depart the Court and never being able to regain admittance, he breathed out nothing but rage and malice against the King and the bishops; and never desisted, even in his Sermons at his Parish in London, till he was stopp'd by a prosecution in the Star Chamber; and sentenced to pay a fine of five thousand pounds, to be pilloried and lose both his ears, and to be imprisoned at Castle-Cornet in the Road of Guernsey, where he remained three years, and was at length released by an order from the House of Commons. Burton and Prynne landed at the same time at Southampton, where they were caressed with extraordinary marks of esteem and affection, and their charges were not only borne with great magnificence, but liberal presents were sent them; which method and ceremony was continued to them all their journey. And as they came near London, multitudes of people met them some miles from the place; and at two in the afternoon they were attended into the City by above ten thousand persons. with bays, rosemary and flowers, and the loudest expressions of joy for their deliverance and return; mingling in their acclamations bitter expressions against the bishops, who had so unmercifully persecuted such godly men.

MR. H. BURTON.

Westminster: Printed by G. Smeeton, 11, St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross.

they soon became objects of pity. The indignity and the severity of their punishment gave general offence; and they were no longer regarded as criminals, but confessors.

NICOLAUS LOCKYERUS, minister Anglicanus; *Hollar f.* 1643; *4to.* See the Interregnum.

JEREMIAH BURROUGHES, the gospel preacher to two of the greatest congregations in England, viz. Stepney and Cripplegate, London; *Cross sc. Frontisp. to his* "*Gospel Worship*," 1648; *4to.*

JEREMIAH BURROUGHES, late minister of the gospel; *T. Cross sc. Frontisp. to his* "*Saint's Treasury*;" 1656.

JEREMIAH BURROUGHES, late minister, &c. *Gaywood f. 4to.*

Jeremiah Burroughes was educated at Cambridge; but was obliged to quit that university for nonconformity. He, for some time, sheltered himself under the hospitable roof of the earl of Warwick *, and afterwards returned to Holland, and was elected minister of an English congregation at Rotterdam. About the beginning of the civil war, he returned to England; not to preach sedition, like some of his non-conforming brethren, but peace; for which he earnestly prayed and laboured. His "Irenicum" was one of the last subjects upon which he preached. His incessant labours, and his grief for the distractions of the times, contributed to hasten his death. He was a man of learning, candour, and modesty, and of an exemplary and irreproachable life.

* Calamy's "Sermon at the earl of Warwick's Funeral," p 37.

A considerable number of his practical writings are in print, of which some were published after his decease. *Ob.* 14 Nov. 1646.

HENRY JESSEY (or JESSIE), *holding a book.* *There is another print of him, done in the sixty-third year of his age, which may be placed in the next reign.*

The first print may be placed here, or in the Interregnum.

Henry Jessey, an eminent puritan divine, received his education at St John's College in Oxford. He was a noted preacher, and author of several practical pieces, which he distributed among his brethren. The most considerable of his numerous works are, "The Scripture Callendar," &c. which was several times printed: his "Description and Explanation of two hundred and sixty-eight Places in Jerusalem, and "the suburbs thereof." This was likewise reprinted. He also published several tracts relative to the work of grace, and conversion of divers persons, both young and old, besides his own "Experiences." He was also author of "The "Lord's Loud call to England: being a true relation of some late various and wonderful Judgments, or handy Works of God, by Earthquake, "Lightning, Whirlwind, great multitude of "Toads and Flies," &c. 1660 *. "This book "(says Mr Wood) begins with certain matters "relating

* It muſt here be candidly owned, that Jeſſey clearly ſhews himſelf a bigot in this book. In the firſt chapter he ſpeaks of the Lord's ſtrange hand at Oxford, by the ſudden death of ſeveral perſons, actors in a play againſt puritans and others. And he ſays, in the ſame chapter, that "the firſt man that "read

" relating to Oxon, which being very false, the " reader cannot otherwise but judge the rest so " to be. In 1661, came out an imposture of a " most damnable design, called, " Mirabilis An- " nus, or the Year of Prodigies and Wonders," " &c. and in 1662, the first and second part " of Annus mirabilis secundus," and proba- " bly other parts, but such I have not yet " seen. When these came out, which were ad- " vanced by several hands, it was verily supposed " that Henry Jessie had a principal share in them, " &c. At length, paying his last debt to nature, " 4 Sept. 1663, being then accounted the oracle " and idol of the faction, he was, on the seventh " of the same month laid to sleep with his fathers, " in a hole made in the yard joining to Old Bed- " lam, near Moor-fields, in the suburbs of London, " attended with a strange medley of fanatics, " (mostly anabaptists) that met upon the very " point of time, all at the same instant, to do ho- " nour to their departed brother. Some years af- " ter, came out " A short account of his Life and

read prayers in this university, since this change (meaning the restoration) the Lord hath cut him off," &c. " The first man that read prayers at Wadham College is also cut off, a very notorious man." Indeed, common occurrences and events that resulted from the stated laws of nature, were by his gloomy imagination converted into judgments and prodigies, and heaven and earth were thought to have declared themselves against the restoration of the king, and the reading of the " service book." The contagious gloom was presently caught by other enthusiasts, who, when the nation was crowded with scenes of festivity, fancied they saw the plagues of the land of Egypt. Various writers endeavoured to spread the alarm. The most audacious of them was the splenetic author of " The Year of Prodigies," who ransacked all the books he met with for memorable and portentious accidents and appearances, and their consequent judgments, and did his utmost to terrify the people with a groundless, but dreadful anticipation of the same events. These authors occasioned Dr Spencer to write a very rational book upon prodigies.

" Death," &c. but full of ridiculous and absurd " cantings; to which is annexed an elegy on Mr " William Bridge." The foregoing quotation is introduced here, as a specimen of the style of Mr Wood, when he speaks of the nonconformists.

THOMAS BEARD, *a neat whole length, two scholars standing by him, a rod in his hand, and a label proceeding from his mouth, inscribed* " As in præ- " senti."

Thomas Beard, who was " a puritan minister at Huntingdon," was schoolmaster to Oliver Cromwell. He was author of the " Theatre of God's judgments," and of " *Pedantius, Comœdia, olim Cantab. acta, in Coll. Trin. nunquam ante hæc Typis evulgata,*" *Londini*, 1631, 12mo. The print of him belongs to this comedy.

RICHARD BLACKERBY, *a small oval; Van Hove sc. In Clark's " Lives," folio.*

Richard Blackerby, a native of Worlington, in Suffolk, was educated at Trinity college, in Cambridge. He was perfectly skilled in the learned languages, which he taught at Ashen, near Clare, in Essex, where he had a considerable number of scholars, some of whom have been men of eminence, particularly Dr Bernard, who was recommended by him to Archbishop Usher, who appointed him his chaplain. The same person became afterwards a dean. Blackerby, in conformity to the practice of the ancient Peripatetics, would frequently walk abroad with his scholars, and instruct them in natural and divine knowledge. Though he

was

was incapable of holding a benefice, on account of his inflexible nonconformity, he took every occasion of preaching and exhorting; and such was his preaching, says the author of his Life, "that it must be yielded to, or fled from, or "fought against." He once acknowledged to some of his intimate friends, that he had reason to believe "that God had made him a spiritual "father to above two thousand persons." The same author, who appears to have been abundantly credulous, informs us, that the visible vengeance of heaven fell upon his persecutors. He says that his dreams were holy, and that "when "he awaked in the night, he was ever in medi- "tation or prayer; that he would oft, at mid- "night, make Greek, Latin, or English verses, "exalting the praise of God, his attributes, the "acts of Christ, the graces of his Spirit, or the "like, and give them in the morning to his scho- "lars;" that he kept three diaries of his life, one in Greek, another in Latin, and a third in English; and that, "for the impartiality, constancy, "and sweetness of holiness, very few have come "near him, and none since the primitive times "did excel him." *Ob.* 1648. See a more particular account of him in Clark's "Lives," folio, 1683.

THOMAS BROOKS; *a small wooden cut.*

This person was author of "The Riches of "Christ, or the Treasure of heavenly Joys," to which the print is prefixed.

OBADIAH SEDGWICK. See the Interregnum.

SAMUEL FAIRCLOUGH, minister of Ketton in Soffolk. See the next reign.

EDMUNDUS GREGORIUS, Æt. 31, 1646.

Edmund Gregory, who was some time a student at Trinity College, in Oxford, left the university after he had taken one degree in arts. He was author of "The Historical Anatomy of Chri-" stian Melancholy;" and a "Meditation on Job "ix. 4." printed in one volume octavo, to which is prefixed his head. As he is not in the habit of a clergyman of the church of England, it is probable that he did not receive episcopal ordination *.

A SEPARATIST.

WILLIAM AMES, D. D. &c. *Black silk cap, cloak, and ruff; W. Marshall sc. Frontisp. to his "Fresh suit against Ceremonies;" 4to.* 1633.

William Ames, a learned independent divine, was educated at Christ's College in Cambridge, under the famous William Perkins. He, in the late reign, left the university, and soon after the kingdom, on account of nonconformity, and retired to the Hague. He had not been long resident there, before he was invited to accept of the divinity chair in the university of Franeker, in Friesland, which he filled with admirable abilities for above twelve years. His fame was so great, that many came from remote nations to be educated under him. His controversial

* There is a head of Francis de Neville engraved by Hollar in 1644; and another of Thomas Attwood Rotheram, &c. by Marshall. They appear to be puritan divines, but I know nothing of them.

controversial writings which compose the greater part of his works, are against the Arminians, and Bellarmine. His pieces relative to the sciences, seem to have been written for the use of his pupils in the university. Towards the close of his life, he removed to Rotterdam, where he died of an asthma, in Nov. 1633 *. As he left the church and kingdom, and was much better known abroad than at home, I have not placed him with the doctors of the established church.

A SCOTCH DIVINE, &c.

ALEXANDER HENDERSONUS; *Hollar f.* 1641, *4to.*

Alexander Henderson, the chief of the Scottish clergy in this reign, was learned, eloquent, and polite; and perfectly versed in the knowledge of mankind. He was at the helm of affairs in the general assemblies in Scotland; and was sent into England in the double capacity of a divine and plenipotentiary. He knew how to rouse the people to war, or negociate a peace. Whenever he preached, it was to a crowded audience; and when he pleaded or argued, he was regarded with mute attention. He preached many sermons, and was

* The following particulars, which were communicated to me by a very learned and ingenious gentleman in my neighbourhood, are not in the article Ames in the "Biographica Britannica: The Lectiones in Psalmos Davidis of "this author, were printed at Amsterdam in 1635, and dedicated by Hugh "Peters to the magistracy of Rotterdam. In "An historical and critical ac- "count of Hugh Peters," Lond. 1751, an octavo pamphlet, is a quotation from a piece of his, in these words; "Learned Amesius breathed his last breath into "my bosom, who left his professorship in Trizeland to live with me, because "of my church's independency at Rotterdam. He was my colleague, and "chosen brother to the church, where I was an unworthy pastor."

1646. concerned in several treatises. Charles I. when he was at Newcastle, in the hands of the army, engaged in a religious dispute with him, in which he had clearly the advantage. Henderson, who had been accustomed to conquer, could not support the thought of being overcome. The disgrace was supposed to have hastened his death *. He is said before he died, to have expressed some remorse for the part he acted against the king.

THOMAS MAUROIS, Cantuariæ natus; functus minist. verbi Dei per annos XXXV. in eccles. Gallobelg. Amst. defunctus V. Aug. 1646, *Æt.* 62; *ruff, &c. D. Brudringheen p. A. Contadus f.*

PRIESTS OF THE CHURCH OF ROME.

Vera effigies reverendi patris AUGUSTINI BAKER; 12*mo.* This print is uncommon.

There is also a whole length of him, in octavo, without the engraver's name.

David Baker, an English Benedictine monk, of whom Mr Wood has given us a very circumstantial account, and particularly of his miraculous conversion from atheism to Christianity, was educated at Broadgate's Hall †, in the university of Oxford. He afterwards studied at the temple, where his excellent natural abilities enabled him, in a short time, to make a great proficiency in the law. Soon after his conversion, he went to Italy, where he entered into the order of St Benedict, having changed his name from David to Augustin. He

* "Vita Jo. Barwick," p. 252.

† Now Pembroke College.

He was, in the late reign, a considerable time resident in England, in the quality of a missionary: but as he was much given to retirement and abstraction, he was, by some of his brethren, thought a very improper person for that employment. He was, for several years, the spiritual director of the English Benedictine Dames at Cambray, and afterwards their confessor. He spent the latter part of his life in London, where he died in 1641. He is said to have been much employed in *mental prayer;* and was author of several books relating to the "Exercises of a Spi-"ritual Life." He wrote an exposition of the famous mystical book, intitled, "Scala Perfec-"tionis," by Walter Hilton. These, and the rest of his works, which are extant, are, as Mr Wood tells us, "conserved in nine large tomes in "folio MSS. in the monastery of English Benedictine Nuns at Cambray." He made large collections for an Ecclesiastical History of England, and other subjects of antiquity, in which he was assisted by the most eminent of our antiquaries. But these, which were in six folio volumes, are lost; as are also three large volumes of his translations of the works of "Spiritual Authors." None of his books were ever printed; but Hugh Cressy, in his "Church History of Britanny," and other writers, have been much indebted to him.

RICHARD CARPENTER, *Æt.* 33; *W. Marshall sc.* 1641. *In the upper part of the print, he is represented kneeling before the pope; just below, is this inscription:* "*Mitto te in Angliam, ad pascendos* "*Catholicos, et hæreticos reducendos.*" *Frontispiece to his* "*Experience, History, and Divinity,*" *in five books,* 1642, 8*vo. The same book was republished in* 1648, *under the title of* "*The Downfall of Anti-*"*christ,*"

" *Antichrist*," *and dedicated to the parliament. There is a head of him after the dedication of his Sermon on Genesis*, i. 14, *intitled*, " *Astrology proved harmless, useful, pious*;" 4*to*. 1657; *and another, before his comedy of* " *The pragmatical Jesuit*."

Richard Carpenter was, about three years, a scholar of King's College in Cambridge, and studied afterwards in Flanders, Artois, France, Spain, and Italy. He was sent into England by the pope to make proselytes; but from the natural inconstancy of his temper, and the flexibility of his principles, he soon turned protestant, and was presented to the vicarage of Poling, in Sussex. He was alternately a papist and a protestant, three times afterwards, and died in the communion of the church of Rome. He is very differently represented in his portraits. In one, he appears like a dull and formal clergyman; in another, with all the spirit of an enterprising missionary. His writings are a medley, perfectly suitable to his character. He was living in 1670. See the next reign.

THOMAS ALBIUS, (WHITE) Anglus; natus 1588, *Ob*. 1680, *Æt*. 92; *Vertue sc*. 12*mo*.

Thomas White, an eminent philosopher and divine, and a secular priest of the church of Rome, was son of Richard White of Hutton in Essex, Esq. by Mary, daughter of the famous Edmund Plowden, author of the Reports. He was particularly intimate with the celebrated Hobbes of Malmsbury, with whom his friendship commenced very late in life. When they were above eighty years of age, they frequently met and wrangled as philosophers, but agreed perfectly well as friends. He wrote against Glanville's book, intitled, " The vanity of dogmatiz-

" ing,"

" ing," and several other pieces, published abroad. He applied himself more to philosophy than to divinity, and was by many thought not inferior to Hobbes himself, of whom he had often the advantage in disputation. He died, according to Wood, July 6, 1676, *Æt.* 94.

SIR TOBIAS * MATTHEWS, Knt. *J. Gamman sc.* 12*mo. Before his* " *Letters.*"

Tobie, son of the excellent Tobie Matthew †, archbishop of York, was educated at Christ-Church in Oxford, of which he was matriculated a member at eleven years of age. While he was at the university, he was reputed an acute logician, and a good orator; and his father conceived the greatest hopes of him from his forward and lively parts. To complete his education he went abroad, and was, by Parsons the Jesuit, seduced to the church of Rome, and persuaded to enter into the society of Jesus. He appears, like many of his fraternity, to have been a much greater politician than divine: tho' among the various things with which he amused himself, divinity had its turn. His excellent constitution required but few hours sleep, which he frequently took in a great chair; and rising by break of day, he dipped his head in cold water ‡. He was then fresh as the morning, and in spirits to write panegyrics upon lady Carlisle §, or pursue whatever else was started by

* He spelt his name, Tobie Matthew. In the " Biographia," vi. 4048, he is styled " a Jesuited priest."

† His name was so spelt by himself.

‡ He, from his own experience, wrote a book to shew " the benefit that " proceeds from washing the head every morning with cold water."

§ He wrote " the character of the most excellent lady, Lucy, Countess of " Carlisle," of whom he was a great admirer. See his " Letters," 1660; 8vo.

by his volatile genius. He was often a spy upon such companies as he was admitted into upon the foot of an agreeable companion; and with the most vacant countenance, would watch for intelligence to send to Rome. He affected much to whisper in public, and often pretended to discover, when he was only fishing for secrets. We find him much at court, and deeply immersed in politics, in this and the former reign. *Ob.* 13 Oct. 1655. See Class X.

JOANNES DE TRESLON; *M. Lasne sc. h. sh.*

He was confessor to Henrietta Maria, and died the 6th of February, 1647, in the fifty-second year of his age.

EDMUNDUS ARROWSMITH, Soc. Jesu, Fidei Odio suspensus & dissectus Lancastriæ, 1628; 8vo.

Edmund Arrowsmith, a native of Lancashire, was educated at Douay, whence, in 1613, he was sent as a missionary into England. In the reign of Charles I. he was apprehended upon the information of one of his own flock, whom he had refused to marry to his first cousin. He was tried and found guilty upon two indictments, one of which related to his sacerdotal character, and the other to his making proselytes of the king's subjects. It has been said that he entered into the Society of Jesus a few days before his execution *, which was on the 28th of August, 1628.

"Vera

* Many of the Romish clergy are said to have become Jesuits at the approach of death, with a view of sharing the joint stock of good works which belonged to that society, and therefore judged it an excellent order to die in.

"Vera effigies R^di. P. AMBROSII BARLO, "Presbyteri et monachi congregationis Angli- "canæ, ordinis S^ti. Benedicti, qui pro Christi fide, "sanguinem fudit Lancastriæ, in Anglia, 10 Sep- "tembris, 1641, *Æt.* 55." *in* 18*vo.*

Ambrose Barlow, who was also a native of Lancashire, and a Benedictine monk, was a missionary here in the reign of Charles I. Dod tells us that there is a manuscript account of him by one of his domestics, which "describes his way "of life, which, in all respects, was primitive "and apostolic." He suffered death for his activity and diligence in his priestly character.

JOANNES BAPTISTA, alias BULLAKER, Ordinis F. F. Minorum Recollectorum Provinciæ Angliæ; Martyrio coronatus 15 Oct. * 1642; *small* 4*to.*

Thomas Bullaker, who was born at Chichester, entered into the order of St Francis, in Spain, where he finished his studies. He was about twelve years a zealous and industrious missionary in England, where he often expressed a desire of suffering martyrdom for his religion. His wish was accomplished, according to Dod and others, on the 12th of October 1642. He, upon his trial, which was very short, frankly owned himself to be a priest, and that he returned to England, purposely to confirm Catholics in their faith, and to reconcile others to it.

THO-

* N. Mason, called Father Angel, in his History of the Franciscans who were executed in England, entitled, "*Certamen Seraphicum, &c.*" *Duaci.* 1649, 4to. says, that he suffered death on the 12th of October. *In this book are prints of Bullaker, Heath, Bell, Woodcock, and Colman, who are all mentioned in their proper places.*

THOMAS HOLLAND, Anglus, Londini, 22 Dec. 1642, a Puritanis suspensus et dissectus in quatuor Partes, eo quod Sacerdos esset Ecclesiæ Romanæ. *A small oval.*

Paulus a S. Magdalena, alias HEATH, Convent. F. F. Minorum Recoll. Anglorum, Duaci, Guard. &c. *small 4to.*

Henry Heath was born at Peterborough, in Northamptonshire. He studied at Cambridge, and afterwards at Douay, where he became a Franciscan. He was sent a missionary into England; and, soon after his landing, was apprehended, condemned, and executed, as one of that character. He suffered at Tyburn, the 27th of April, 1643. His head was placed on London-bridge, and his quarters on the city gates.

FRANCIS BELL, *a friar; a rope about his neck, and a knife in his breast; executed*, 1643.

Francis Bell, who was born at Hanbury, near Worcester, was a member of the English college at Valladolid, in Spain. In 1618, he became a Franciscan. He was sent by the general of his order to Douay, to assist father Gennings in his design of erecting a convent of the same order in that place. He was twice chosen guardian of the convent. He was also provincial of the English and Scottish Franciscans. In 1643, he was apprehended, condemned, and executed, for acting here in his ecclesiastical character. He suffered at Tyburn on the 11th of December. It is said that he was master of seven languages.

RODOLPHUS CORBIE, Societatis Jesu ab Hæreticis pro Fide suspensus et dissectus, Londini, 7 Sept. 1644; *a small oval.*

THO-

R.P.F. FRANCISCUS REI. CONVENTUS F.F. MINORUM RE COLLEC TORUM ANGLORUM DUACI GUARDIANUS. LONDINI MARTYRIO CORONATUS. 11°. Dec 1642.

Funes mihi ceciderunt in præclaris.
Psalm 15.6.

Pub.d Sep.r 2 01793 by W. Richardson. Castle S.t Leicester Square.

Father Phillips confeſſor to Henrietta Maria, was by many ſuppoſed, to influence that bigotted princeſs, to the steps that coſt hor husband his head. The popular clamour was so much againſt him, that he was committed cloſe priſoner to the tower. He is repreſented in Lord Clarendons Hiſtory, as a prudent and diſcreet man, and as one not given to paſſionate undertakings.

Absit mihi gloriari nisi in Cruce. Gal. 6. 14.

Pub March 1. 1797 by W Richardson York House N°31 Strand

THOMAS COLMAN, *a friar. He died in prison*, 1644.

He is, in the "*Certamen Seraphicum*," called Walter Colman; and is said to have been of the Franciscan order, and a missionary in England, and to have been condemned to die, but was reprieved by the favour of the king.

HENRICUS MORSE, Soc. Jesu pro Fide suspensus et dissectus, Londini, 1 Feb. 1645; *small oval. This print, and those of Holland and Corbie, are in the* "Certamen triplex a tribus Soc. Jesu ex provincia Anglicana Sacerdotibus," &c. *Antv.* 1645.

POWEL, alias MORGAN, of the order of St Benedict. *Executed at Tyburn, June the 30th*, 1646, *in the fifty-second year of his age*; 12*mo.*

PHILIP POWEL, who was a missionary in England, was condemned to die on account of his character, and was, as Dod informs us, executed the 20th of July, 1646 *.

MARTINUS WOODCOCKE, ex Convent. F. F. Minorum Recollectorum, Anglorum, Duaci, Missionarius: Lancastriæ, in Anglia, Martyrio coronatus, 1646, *small* 4*to.*

Martin † Woodcocke, who was born in Lancashire, studied at St Omer's and Rome, and afterwards at Douay, where, in 1631, he entered into the order of St Francis. In 1643, he was sent hither in the character of a missionary, and was seized and imprisoned soon after his arrival: He was detained in prison two years before he was brought to his trial, when he readily

* "Church History," vol. iii. p. 109.
† His secular name was John.

readily owned himself to be "a priest of the ca-"tholic church," and was condemned in consequence of that confession. He was executed at Lancaster, the 7th of August, 1646, together with Reading and Whitaker, who were also priests of the church of Rome *.

The condition of a missionary, in the beginning of this reign, was very different from what it was in the latter end of it; when religious zeal against popery was heightened and inflamed with all the rage of faction. If a Turkish dervise had then preached Mahomet in England, he would have met with much better treatment than a popish priest.

CLASS V.

COMMONERS IN GREAT EMPLOYMENTS.

SIR JOHN COKE, secretary of state; *G. White f. h. sh. mezz.*

Sir JOHN COKE, &c. *Sturt sc.* 8*vo.*

Sir John Coke, master of requests, was, upon the death of Sir Albert Moreton, preferred to the office of secretary of state. He was a man of considerable experience; and from long habit, more than from any extraordinary natural abilities, became a good proficient in politics, as far as they related to this kingdom: but as to foreign interests and connections, the knowledge of which must ever have been essential to the secretary's office, he was totally ignorant. He was removed from his place to make room for Sir Henry Vane, the elder, who was promoted by the interest of the queen.

"Sir

* Dod iii, 109.

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